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## Vance Starts Mission On Rhodesia Policy, Mideast Negotiations

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, May 20 (WP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today begins two weeks of travel that will include launching the next stage of Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations and attempting to present a split in U.S.-British cooperation on dealing with Rhodesia.

Mr. Vance's first stop is London, where his top priority will be to discuss with Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington the chances for preserving the joint U.S.-British plan that seeks to include all of Rhodesia's actions in a solution to end the bloodshed there. He arrived in London late last night.

The plan's status has been clouded by increasing signs that Britain's new Conservative government may pull out of the joint approach and recognize the recently elected bira-government in the southern African country.

Such a move would deal a major blow to the Carter administration's hopes of bringing the anti-government guerrilla forces into a solution. It would increase the pressure on Mr. Carter to lift sanctions against Rhodesia and recognize the new government to be headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa. The Senate last week urged Mr. Carter to lift the sanctions.

**Antonomy Talks**

From London, Mr. Vance will go to the Middle East for talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He then will represent the United States at the beginning of negotiations to create a self-government system for the Palestinian inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

These negotiations are expected to be even more difficult than the level effort that was required to reduce the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks.

By being present at the opening of the new talks and at the turnover of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt, Mr. Vance intends to underscore administration's priority interest in the drive toward a comprehensive Middle East peace.

Mr. Vance also wants to make clear, particularly to the Arab world, that the appointment of a residential troubleshooter Robert Strauss as the new U.S. mediator in the Middle East talks does not mean any lessening of his or Mr. Carter's personal commitment to the success of the negotiations.

In another attempt to dramatize that commitment, Mr. Strauss, in a talk with reporters made public today, revealed that he plans to make his first Middle East trip toward the end of next month. Previously, Mr. Strauss, who is winding up his assignment as Mr. Carter's trade negotiator, had said he did not plan to become actively involved in the Middle East talks until autumn.

### Rome and Madrid

Mr. Vance's itinerary also will include visits to Rome, where the Christian Democratic-led government soon must face an election challenge from the Communist Party, and to Madrid, where he will confer with the new government.

In addition, Mr. Vance will attend the annual spring meeting in The Hague of North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers. His chief aim at the NATO session will be to brief the Western European allies on the strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union and on the Vienna summit where the SALT agreement is to be signed.

But the priority items on his agenda are the Middle East and Rhodesia.

In the Middle East, Washington is eager to demonstrate to those Arab countries maneuvering to isolate and penalize Mr. Sadat for his rapprochement with Israel that the U.S.-mediated peace process offers the best hope of resolving the Palestinian issue.

Mr. Strauss, who talked with reporters Friday night, said it is expected that both sides "are obviously going to start out with some pretty extreme positions as a bargaining tactic" and added that it is too early to predict how the negotiations will go.

He did concede, though, that there are some "negative trends" in the Middle East, such as the hostility being directed at Egypt by the other Arab countries and an upsurge of anti-Israeli terrorism. These, he said, were among the factors that persuaded him to hasten his involvement.

With regard to Rhodesia, the United States and the previous Labor government in Britain had been working to bring the Salisbury regime and its guerrilla foes together in a peace conference on black majority rule.



Masked Japanese radicals prepare to release aluminum-studded balloons yesterday at year-old Narita airport.

## Japan Radicals Protest On Airport Anniversary

TOKYO, May 20 (UPI) — Radicals yesterday launched balloons to obstruct flights and burned scores of auto tires on the runway to protest the first anniversary of Tokyo's new international airport at Narita. No heavy damage or arrests were reported, however, and police said that the 4,300-person turnout out was the smallest protest at the airport to date.

Four large, aluminum-studded balloons caused little trouble to planes, and the tire-burning was quickly extinguished by firemen, police said. The protesters, who included farmers and student radicals, earlier held a peaceful rally in a nearby park and then conducted a march to the airport.

More than 7,000 riot police were placed at strategic points around the \$2.6-billion facility, but there was no violence. The protesters chanted "Crush the airport and block by force the expansion project and crush the Tokyo summit [of industrialized nations in June]."

The scene was in sharp contrast to bloody fighting between police and demonstrators before the opening of the airport last May 20. The opening was delayed for about two months after a helicopter and firebomb-throwing terrorists stormed its control tower, smashing communications equipment.

The airport, built to ease congestion in the Tokyo area, was left idle for nearly eight years after its completion because of persistent protests. It is still under 24-hour guard by 12,000 police.

Meanwhile, the Tokyo International Airport Corp., which manages the airport, said that the company ran up a first-year deficit estimated at 19 billion yen (about \$87.5 million).

## U.S. Diplomats in Russia Restrict Accessibility After Bombing Death

MOSCOW, May 20 (NYT) — Soviet citizens' access to U.S. consular officials has been sharply curtailed since a bombing incident at the embassy in March. The curtailment has led to complaints by diplomats about being further isolated from Soviet society.

According to several embassy officers, who asked to remain anonymous, tightened regulations issued by Ambassador Malcolm Toon after the bombing have made it virtually impossible for Soviet citizens to enter the consular offices in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev unless they have Soviet permission in the form of a passport or are known personally by U.S. officials.

Soviet guards rarely let unauthorized Russians onto the embassy grounds, and it had been embassy practice to send a diplomat to escort people having trouble getting past the guards.

Now, diplomats appear unwilling to continue that practice, partly because of physical risk and partly because the officer who escorted the man who carried the bomb had received a negative efficiency report that is expected to damage his career.

The drift homeward includes many people who cannot stretch their highly taxed dollars to cover

inflation. Today, the U.S. dollar buys only about half as many Deutsche marks as it did a few years ago, and other currencies have gone up sharply against the dollar.

In the past, many Americans have been able to scrape by with odd jobs and savings, but now governments are cracking down heavily on jobless foreigners and are loath to grant new working papers.

Artists and writers, the most noticed if not the most numerous

of overseas Americans, are hardy coming over anymore, and some have gone back to better markets in the United States. "A lot of artists still dream of Paris," said Zora Mitchell, an artist who married a French cartoonist and dog in "But they can't come. It costs too much. They can't get studios and work permits."

Retired people on fixed incomes find it especially hard to live in countries where the dollar has slipped against local currencies.

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## Gonzalez Urged to Reconsider Spanish Socialist Leader Quits In Dispute Over Marxist Label

MADRID, May 20 (AP) — Felipe Gonzalez quit today as the leader of Spain's Socialist Workers Party after losing a fight with a party faction demanding adherence to Marxism, but delegates to the party's national congress moved immediately to retain him.

Portugal's Socialist leader and former premier, Mario Soares, was reported to be among those trying to convince Mr. Gonzalez to change his mind as the congress neared a vote tonight.

Mr. Gonzalez, 37, the party leader since 1974, said that he could not continue because of a "moral defeat" by pro-Marxist militants.

His surprise withdrawal left the party in disarray and threatened to deepen the split as the party looked for a new leader. Mr. Soares, a convention guest, joined Mayor Enrique Tierno Galvan of Madrid in trying to reconcile the party factions.

As the delegates prepared to vote, Mr. Gonzalez said that he would not be a candidate for reelection as secretary-general. Under his leadership, the Socialists have emerged from 40 years of underground existence to become Spain's second largest party.

"I have never been a reed to blow with the wind," he told the delegates, adding that he had given much thought to his decision and "its repercussions."

Mr. Gonzalez said that his decision was based on moral grounds, not political considerations. But he underscored his point of disagreement with militant Marxists: "I pray that the colleagues will approve."

## Gandhi's Party Says She Won't Be Candidate

NEW DELHI, May 20 (UPI) — Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will not run for Parliament in a by-election in southern India next month, her party spokesman announced today.

R.V. Swaminathan, president of the Tamil Nadu State Indira Congress Party, said, "The party's parliamentary board has decided not to field Mrs. Gandhi for the Thanjavur parliamentary by-election."

Voting in the constituency, 350 miles south of the state capital of Madras, will be June 17.

Earlier, the party announced that Mrs. Gandhi would enter the contest.

Mr. Swaminathan gave no specific reason for the change, but indicated that support for her candidacy was not as strong as had been anticipated.

Mrs. Gandhi returned to Parliament in November after winning a seat in the southern state of Karnataka. But in December, she was sentenced to five days in prison and expelled from Parliament for breach of privilege.

A communique broadcast by

TEHRAN, May 20 (UPI) — Iran told the U.S. today to delay sending its new ambassador and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini called the U.S. government "a wounded and defeated snake" for condemning recent executions in Iran.

Sheikh Saïd Khomeini, the chief of Tehran's central revolutionary court, charged that Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and his wife had criminal records in Iran and were being sought by Iranian authorities.

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Westinghouse Electric Corp., with 10,000 employees in Europe, has only 100 Americans. Chrysler Europe, recently bought by Peugeot-Citroen, is sending 90 of its 200 Americans home.

Some American companies are shutting operations in Europe and in other areas where costs have become prohibitive. Economies are not the only reason for the trend.

**Changing Quality**

In many places, the quality of life has deteriorated. Old Asian hands who loved Bangkok now find avenues choked with smoking Hondas, built over filled-in slums, the old tree-lined canals that did not survive progress. Bill Bailey finally went home from Singapore years ago, and many have followed, finding that the high-rise city-state now looks like the places they once left.

Author Paul Theroux, reared in Medford, Mass., taught in Africa (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Backed by the Socialist General Union of Workers (UGT), however, factions from Asturias, a northern mining region, and Madrid and Barcelona blocked moves to drop the party's Marxist label, which was adopted in 1976.

The Socialists did well in last month's municipal elections in Spain, attaining slightly more than 29 percent of the popular vote while Premier Adolfo Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center drew about 31 percent.

The Socialists and Communists jointly swept most of the country's municipal centers in that election. Socialist mayors have taken office in cities including Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Malaga.

Until then, Mr. Gonzalez had resisted cooperating with the Communists for fear of tarnishing the Socialists' image of moderation.



Felipe Gonzalez

## For EEC Parliamentary Elections in June Giscard's European Ticket Leads in Polls

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, May 20 (IHT) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's center-right Union for French Democracy (UDF) holds a clear lead in the opinion polls based on the French campaign for next month's election to the European Parliament.

Independent polls here consistently forecast that nearly one-third of the votes will go to the UDF ticket headed by Health Minister Simone Veil. This result would mark a gain in popularity for the UDF, which won 24 percent of the popular vote in last year's national legislative elections — and enable the UDF to supplant the Socialists as this country's biggest vote-getting party.

Several recent polls have forecast roughly similar results: UDF 30-32 per cent, Socialists 26 per cent, Communists 19-20 per cent, Gaullists 15-16 per cent. The electorate in the nine nations of the Common Market will vote directly for 410

members of the European Parliament to sit in Strasbourg.

The latest survey, by the Lou Harris organization, is likely to cause a stir on the French political scene because it could foreshadow an eventual realignment of the major parties.

It indicates that a majority of voters in both the Socialist Party and the UDF favor a UDF-Socialist coalition, breaking the Socialist alliance with the Communist Party and ending the UDF's governing coalition with Jacques Chirac's Gaullists.

The poll showed that this new partnership would be supported by 27 per cent of Socialist voters and 69 per cent of UDF voters. Le Matin-Dimanche, a pro-Socialist newspaper, published the poll today as a "representative sample" of 1,000 French adults.

Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand repeatedly has denied any intention of agreeing to work with the UDF and dilute his party's anti-capitalist ideology. Socialist

party cadres, who are more doctrinaire than the party's voters queried in the poll, reaffirmed their resistance to any compromise with the UDF in a recent party congress.

The poll results, however, tend to confirm Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's long-standing belief that a growing majority of Frenchmen want their country to be governed by moderate parties shunning political extremes, the Le Matin commentator said. There has been recurrent speculation that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing hopes eventually to persuade the Socialists to cooperate with the UDF, forcing the Gaullists and the Communists into opposition and reducing their electoral appeal in the long run.

Dissension is increasing in the Gaullist party, which is losing ground in the polls — apparently as a result of Mr. Chirac's undisguised animosity to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. The Socialists and Communists have grown steadily farther apart since their electoral defeat last year.

## Iran Asks U.S. to Delay Sending Envoy While Political Relations Are Clarified

TEHRAN, May 20 (UPI) — Iran told the U.S. today to delay sending its new ambassador and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini called the U.S. government "a wounded and defeated snake" for condemning recent executions in Iran.

Sheikh Saïd Khomeini, the chief of Tehran's central revolutionary court, charged that Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and his wife had criminal records in Iran and were being sought by Iranian authorities.

A communique broadcast by

TEHRAN radio said that Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi had asked U.S. Ambassador-designate Walter Cutler to postpone his arrival until clarification of the political relations between the two countries.

TEHRAN radio said that Dr. Yazdi reported to the Iranian Cabinet yesterday on recent events in the relations between the two countries, including Senate condemnation last week of executions in Iran.

**Bitter Criticism**

Ayatollah Khomeini today launched a bitter attack on Western nations — especially the United States — that have condemned the reprisal executions by Islamic courts of persons convicted of crimes while serving the shah.

"It's clear that the American government is defeated and wounded, a wounded and defeated snake, the American Senate is defeated and yet feels sorry [for those executed]," the ayatollah said from his headquarters in Qom.

The American Senate has condemned the executions in Iran. It was no doubt to be expected of them to condemn us, for it is they who have felt a big jolt in their interests more than any other country.

"Yes, we ought to be condemned. We can't expect anything else from them. For we have stopped the supply of oil to Israel, which is actually the Senate of the United States, and we shall never do so again."

"If our ties with the U.S. become strained, may God let it happen," Ayatollah Khomeini said.

The revolutionary court said that Mr. Javits' wife, Marion, received \$70,000 a year as an employee of the Iranian national airline and that the shah had ordered the payments to be kept secret "because they [the Javitses] are Jewish."

**Terse Response**

A spokesman for Sen. Javits informed the senator of the charges while the senator was celebrating his birthday in New York. Sen. Javits turned 75 Friday. The senator said, "It's just ridiculous" and had no further comment.

Meanwhile, government supporters swinging clubs and sticks clashed with screaming crowds of dissident youths at a huge opposition rally in central Tehran last night. Several people were reported injured.

A group of government support-

## Cyprus Foes Agree to Seek End to Communal Dispute

By Andrew Borowiec

NICOSIA, May 20 (NYT) — Under strong UN pressure, the leaders of divided Cyprus agreed yesterday to seek an end to their dispute "in a continued and sustained manner."

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim obtained a 10-point agreement from President Spyros Kyprianou, representing the Greek community, and Rauf Denktaş, who heads the island's Turkish minority. Full talks are to begin in 15 in Nicosia.

However, within hours of Mr. Waldheim's announcement, doubts merged as to what extent the two sides could bridge their differences. Mr. Waldheim said: "I consider his to be a solid basis for a resumption of intercommunal talks. I am not a prophet, I cannot say what will come out of these talks."

Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Denktaş reiterated after 14 hours of talks that they would approach the problem with good will. But differences in their interpretation of the issues were obvious.

**Lack of Progress**

Nonetheless, the agreement was seen as a form of breakthrough. Since the 1974 Turkish invasion triggered by an Athens-inspired coup, the two sides have held a half-dozen negotiating rounds without progress. There have been no formal intercommunal talks for 15 months.

The Kyprianou-Denktaş agreement occurred shortly before another periodic report by President Carter to Congress on the Cyprus situation. Congress agreed to lift its punitive arms embargo against Turkey in August provided progress was made on the Cyprus issue. Consequently, the agreement is likely to help the president in his efforts to prop up Turkey's ailing economy and armed forces.

Turkey guards the southeastern flank of NATO, but Congress has been reluctant to grant it what is seen sufficient aid, largely because of its occupation of northern Cyprus. The Turks claim they are on the island to protect their ethnic minority representing 19 percent of the population of 650,000.

Economists and longtime overseas residents predict that during the next two years, as new tax laws are felt, as foreign governments face new problems — and as inertia is overcome — substantially fewer Americans will be living abroad.

So far, State Department figures show the 1.5 million non-government Americans abroad are settling into countries such as Mexico where dollars go further because of devaluations.

But, according to government officials, U.S. embassies and American chambers of commerce, numbers are dropping — or at least not rising to reflect natural growth — in many industrialized countries. France says that the number of U.S. residents here dropped from 28,000 to

## Americans on the Move: It's Homeward Now

The sturdy old image of the Overseas American is being replaced these days by another — that of the Vanishing American. Beseated by growing problems, American residents abroad are beginning to think about the unthinkable: a one-way ticket home. The International Herald Tribune examines this phenomenon in the first of a three-part series.

By Jane Friedman

PARIS (IHT) — In apparently increasing numbers, American residents overseas are going home, replaced in their jobs, disenchanted by changing societies or simply unable to afford the lifestyles that once attracted them.

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But, according to government officials, U.S. embassies and American chambers of commerce, numbers are dropping — or at least not rising to reflect natural growth — in many industrialized countries. France says that the number of U.S. residents here dropped from 28,000 to

26,000 from 1977 to last year. The Swiss say U.S. residents dipped from 10,038 to 9,350 during that period.

Europe is turning on itself, and America is turning on itself. David McGovern, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, who expressed concern at the pattern. "We're better protected against anti-Americanism when there are Americans here."

The drift homeward includes many people who cannot stretch their highly taxed dollars to cover

of overseas Americans, are hardy coming over anymore, and some have gone back to better markets in the United States. "A lot of artists still dream of Paris," said Zora Mitchell, an artist who married a French cartoonist and dog in "But they can't come. It costs too much. They can't get studios and work permits."

Retired people on fixed incomes find it especially hard to live in countries where the dollar has slipped against local currencies.

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companies have been able to withstand much of the economic hardship because of allowances and tax reimbursement. But many such people are having to go home for other reasons.

In the last decade, foreign governments and business leaders have pressured U.S. companies abroad to replace Americans with nationals. Now, with costs of maintaining Americans mounting along with the pressure — and with a new generation of highly qualified job candidates — companies are moving quickly in that direction.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., with 10,000 employees in Europe, has only 100 Americans. Chrysler Europe, recently bought by Peugeot-Citroen, is sending 90 of its 200 Americans home.

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Author Paul Theroux, reared in Medford, Mass., taught in Africa (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## ...When Peanut Butter Hit \$5 a Jar

GENEVA (IHT) — "When peanut butter went to five bucks a jar," said Hank Ketcham, creator of Dennis the Menace and former dyed-in-the-wool overseas American, "I decided the time had come."

Mr. Ketcham went back for good to Pebble Beach, Calif., two years ago. He is back here to see old friends and catch up on favorite restaurants, but he has no plans to be an expatriate again.

The penthouse apartment on Lake Geneva that he first rented for \$125 a month in 1960 now rents for nearly \$1,500. The modest house and garden he once considered buying before he returned to the United States now costs well over the million dollars asked at that time.

Mr. Ketcham settled in Geneva after columnist and friend Art Buchwald suggested he was silly



not to take advantage of being able to live anywhere in the world. When Mr. Buchwald left Paris, Mr. Ketcham stayed in Geneva.

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## Waiting for Decision on Equipment

## Iran Keeps U.S. Monitoring Post Running

By William Branigin

BEHSHAHR, Iran, May 20 (WP) — A U.S. monitoring post abandoned on Jan. 31 by CIA technicians is in working order and is being kept that way by Iranian Air Force personnel who show signs of pro-U.S., anti-Communist sentiments.

The Iranian airmen are under orders to maintain the facility the way the U.S. staff left it until the two governments decide what to do with it. No decision appears imminent. Authorities say that there have been no negotiations on removing the sophisticated equipment or on letting the U.S. staff back in. The latter prospect appears highly unlikely, they say.

No U.S. officials have been to the station, which overlooks this town near Iran's Caspian Sea coast, or to a similar post on a remote mountain top near Kabkan in northeastern Iran since the posts were evacuated during the revolution.

U.S. technicians, who were evacuated in late February from the Kabkan post after having been held captive by militiamen, said that the facility was vital for the verification of Soviet compliance with the strategic arms limitation treaty. After the stations were abandoned, U.S. officials also expressed concern that sensitive equipment and material might be passed on to the Russians.

## Private Tour

A visit on Thursday to the Behshahr post by two U.S. correspondents representing The Washington Post and the Los Angeles Times showed security to be penetrable. Initially we were told to come back on a Monday, when the Air Force guards open the place to tourists. But after some discussion we were admitted for a private tour.

The post's 30-foot-high white radar dome and nearby radio monitoring and relay towers were found to be intact. Large air-conditioning units were keeping the dome climate-controlled, and the steady whir of machinery indicated that the equipment behind the structure's locked doors was functioning.

"We haven't done anything with these devices," said Sohan Javaheri, a 23-year-old second lieutenant who is in charge of the facility. "Anytime you come here you will see that everything works, even the lights."

The equipment runs on Behshahr electricity. But generators are designed to cut in automatically if the

power fails. Lt. Javaheri said that his men were keeping the generators topped up with fuel oil. "We do not have any orders from the U.S. government," he said. "But the [Iranian] Air Force has told us to keep everything working until the Americans tell us what we should do with it."

## Visiting Days

He said that town residents, barred from the site when it was run by U.S. personnel under the regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, could come and see the dome on visiting days. "But nobody can go inside it."

Lt. Javaheri said that he was the only one at the post who knew the combination for a lock consisting of five black buttons on the facility's steel double doors. Neither is anyone else allowed in a window-

less operations bunker built into the hilltop just below the white bubble, which sits on the grassy surface like a huge golf ball.

The U.S.-trained lieutenant said that the combination for unlocking the doors was passed on to him by the post's previous commander whom he had relieved 17 days earlier. His predecessor got the combination from the U.S. employee in charge before the evacuation, Lt. Javaheri said.

The whirring and purring of electronic equipment inside the facility has raised speculation that it may be continuing to transmit data on Soviet missile tests and military communications to the United States by satellite. But a knowledgeable foreign source yesterday dismissed this idea, saying that technicians were needed to run

the Behshahr post and similar facilities.

Lt. Javaheri was reluctant to describe his ventures inside the dome. He explained in English that it was dark and that he could not see much. In an aside to a companion, he said in Persian, "I don't want to get in trouble with the CIA."

## Palace

Most of the visitors to the hilltop compound are mainly interested in seeing a 16th-century palace on its grounds that allows an excellent view of the town and the Caspian coast about nine miles north.

The palace, once the summer residence of the Safavid Dynasty monarch, Shah Abbas, was formerly the headquarters of the monitoring post, which was established 20 years ago. A radar still sits in front of the palace, plainly visible from the highway linking Behshahr with other Caspian coastal towns.

"After the revolution, people were curious to see the palace," Lt. Javaheri said. "For them it is a historical place. Most people don't have the education for taking much interest in the dome. They just say, 'Oh, look at the big ball.'"

Lt. Javaheri said that he had received six months of training as a "missile minder," an officer who commands a missile site, at U.S. bases at Van Nuys, Calif., and San Antonio, Texas. "I like American people," he said. He said that he had allowed us to visit the post only because we were from the United States.

"No Russians have been here," he said. "We wouldn't let them come in." Despite his assurances and his apparent pride in the post's security arrangements, it seemed debatable whether the guards would be able to tell the difference between Soviet agents and other visitors who wanted to tour the facility.

In any case, according to a source, a spy could not hope to learn much from such a visit. The source tended to dismiss the value of any intelligence that could be gleaned even by entering the radar dome or its command bunker. All the top-secret cryptographic gear at the facility has been "taken care of," he said.

## Cyprus Foes Seek Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

or in part with any other country and against any form of partition or secession.

This implies that the Greek side would renounce the concept of union with Greece while the Turkish community would abandon the idea of partition or unilateral independence.

"The demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus is envisaged and matters relating thereto will be discussed," the communiqué said. There was no further amplification but this was clearly a reference to the presence in Cyprus of about 26,000 Turkish mainland troops. Turkey has said that it is willing to withdraw them only after a final settlement satisfactory to its minority.

Perhaps the most promising part of the agreement concerned Varosha, the modern sector of the once busy port of Famagusta. Since 1974, Varosha has been an empty shell, abandoned by its Greek inhabitants and sealed off by Turkish troops. Last year the Turks offered to resettle 35,000 Greek Cypriot refugees in Varosha under UN auspices.

Yesterday's communiqué specified that talks on the planned resettlement would begin simultaneously with discussions on constitutional and territorial problems. "After agreement on Varosha has been reached," the text said, "it will be implemented without awaiting the outcome of the discussions on other aspects of the Cyprus problem."

The June 15 talks will be conducted on the basis of guidelines adopted two years ago and the pertaining UN resolutions. Interpretations of the guidelines differ and the Turks object to the reference to the United Nations, which has consistently demanded withdrawal of the Turkish troops and the return of some 150,000 Greek refugees to their homes.

Both sides pledged to abstain from "any action which might jeopardize the outcome of the talks," promising "initial practical measures... to promote good will, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions."

Following the agreement, Mr. Kyprianou announced that outstanding state pensions would be paid to Turkish Cypriots on the other side of the demarcation line.

## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALABAMA	15	59	MIAMI	27	81
ALASKA	16	61	MILAN	22	72
ARIZONA	14	57	MONTREAL	19	66
ATLANTA	21	70	MOSCOW	24	75
BEIRUT	22	72	MUNICH	29	84
BELGRADE	20	68	NEW YORK	24	75
BERLIN	20	68	NICIA	15	59
BRUSSELS	18	64	OSLO	14	57
BUDAPEST	20	68	PARIS	18	64
CASABLANCA	18	64	PRAGUE	20	68
COPENHAGEN	14	57	ROME	22	72
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	SOFIA	22	72
DUBLIN	10	50	STOCKHOLM	20	68
EDINBURGH	10	50	TEHRAN	26	79
FLORENCE	20	68	TEL AVIV	27	81
FRANKFURT	20	68	TOKYO	20	68
GENEVA	14	57	TUNIS	22	72
Helsinki	15	59	VINNA	29	84
ISTANBUL	19	66	WARSAW	22	72
LAS PALMAS	21	70	WASHINGTON	14	57
LISBON	16	61	ZURICH	22	72
LONDON	12	54			
LOS ANGELES	20	68			

(Weather forecasts for U.S. and Canada of 1980 GMT; for Europe of 2000 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)



**SALUTE TO SOLDIERS** — Pope John Paul II Saturday tries on the traditional hat of the Italian Alpine troops. About 100,000 soldiers had gathered in St. Peter's Square.

## U.S. Jewish Leader Sees Progress in Soviet Policy

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 20 (NYT) — The head of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry said Friday that recent Soviet behavior toward Jews was "very encouraging" and that he endorsed the Carter administration's efforts to secure some kind of assurances that the liberalized policy on emigration would continue.

In an interview, Eugene Gold, the chairman of the umbrella organization that represents virtually every national Jewish group, said that "very real progress has been made" in the rise of Jewish emigration rates and in the release of some prisoners.

Because of those factors, the U.S. administration has told the Soviet Union that it would like to lift the current ban on trade concessions, but needed to have some kind of commitment, tacit or otherwise, that the recent developments would continue.

For trade restrictions to be lifted, the president must inform Congress that the Soviet Union has given him assurances that emigration practices will be liberalized to permit emigration free of undue obstacles.

## Form of Assurances

The administration believes that the Russians will not agree to any formal written assurances; instead, it is seeking some looser form of guarantee, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Gold, the district attorney for Brooklyn, N.Y., until now has been reluctant even to seem to praise Soviet behavior. But in the last week or two, U.S. Jewish leaders have begun to speak out in favor of responding to the rise in emigration rates from 29,000 last year to more than 50,000 this year and the release of some prisoners.

The American Jewish Committee, a national civil and human rights group, issued a statement a few days ago that said, "The positive acts of the U.S.S.R. call for an appropriate response."

It said that the committee supported the issuance of a waiver on trade restrictions for the Russians, as provided by law, "if satisfactory Soviet assurances can be obtained."

A major problem is in determining what the assurances should consist of. The framers of the legislation in 1974, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, did not specify any particular form. Rep. Vanik has said recently that the current rise in emigration was enough to allow the president to state that he had "assurances" that the provisions of the law were being met.

But Sen. Jackson, according to a spokesman Friday, does not believe that the Russians are doing enough and that any assurances given the president must cover a number of areas besides the rate of emigration.

In particular, Sen. Jackson wants the Russians to release other prisoners and to allow the Jewish families who have been denied exit visas for years — the so-called "refuseniks" — to emigrate.

Mr. Gold said that there "must

## Jordan Rejects Talks Bid

## Sadat Tells Jews From U.S. Begin Antagonizes Arabs

From Agency Dispatches

CAIRO, May 20 — Egypt's President Anwar Sadat told a group of American Jews yesterday that he wishes Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel would stop antagonizing the Arabs.

But Mr. Begin, in Israel, declared again that his nation will never give up East Jerusalem or allow creation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank.

In other developments, Israeli radio reported that Jordan has rejected Mr. Begin's latest invitation to the Middle East peace talks, and U.S. diplomat Hermann Ellits went to Egypt after a secret meeting with an Arab leader somewhere in Europe. Mr. Ellits said in Cairo that he had met with an Arab leader who was not a Palestinian.

Egyptian sources said that the Arab leader was Saudi Crown Prince Fahd and that he met Mr. Ellits in Rome on Wednesday. They said that Prince Fahd told Mr. Ellits that the Arab propaganda war against Egypt would be toned down soon. The sources asked not to be identified and government officials declined to comment.

## No Word on Jets

According to the Cairo sources, Prince Fahd would not say if Saudi Arabia will honor its agreement to pay \$25 million for U.S.-made F-5 jets for Egypt or if it will resume other financial aid.

Saudi Arabia and 16 other Arab nations severed relations with Egypt after it signed a peace treaty with Israel.

Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin, last together April 2 in Cairo, are scheduled to meet next Sunday in the Sinai Peninsula town of El Arish to mark its return to Egyptian control after 12 years of Israeli occupation.

At the same time, lower-level delegates will open U.S.-mediated talks on establishing autonomy for the Palestinian-populated West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip, both Israeli-occupied territories.

Mr. Sadat met yesterday in Alexandria with leaders of the U.S. Jewish organization B'nai B'rith. Reporters said that he told the Americans that at his last meeting with Mr. Begin he asked the Israeli leader, "Why are you so fond of embarrassing me?" Mr. Sadat was referring to headline statements that play into the hands of Mr. Sadat's Arab critics.

The Egyptian president did not say what Mr. Begin's response was, but he added, "The fewer statements he [Mr. Begin] makes, the better," the reporters said.

Referring to their next meeting, Mr. Sadat said, "Yes, we shall be

## Contingency Plans

The Washington Post account was based on separate discussions with four administration officials, and on description of staff work being done within the State Department's Near Eastern bureau and International Organizations office and at the Pentagon on options for replacing the current UN Sinai force if the Soviet Union, as expected, vetoes the force's renewal in July.

Among the options listed in each conversation, in response to questions, was the possibility of a U.S. force. Strong opposition by the State Department to the idea was reported in the Washington Post account.

Speaking for Mr. Vance, spokesman Hudding Carter 3d said that he could not rule out that contingency planning on the idea was going on somewhere within the administration. But his remarks sought to ridicule the notion that the idea was being taken seriously by anyone of importance in the administration.

## Americans on the Move — Homeward Now

(Continued from Page 1)

rica and Asia for years before settling into a comfortable life in a London suburb. He learned to live with British taxes and a floating currency, but he is thinking about going home anyway. He explained recently:

"I wouldn't like my kids to have this English timidity... Europeans are so tired and weighted down with themselves and their culture. I don't want them to have the European outlook which is one of exhaustion."

In a number of countries, there is a problem of security. An extreme example was Argentina, where, when companies ordered evacuation in the mid-1970s, some families left so quickly that movers found half-eaten meals on dining room tables.

In Italy today, danger is less pressing, but companies find it expensive to underwrite expensive security systems. And some individuals find the faded dolce vita dampened by nighttime nervousness.

Changed political climates at home and overseas have lessened the allure of European universities for American students. At the same time, governments are imposing

more restrictions on who is allowed to stay and study.

The new trends among overseas Americans have not had a major economic impact, experts say. But a number of American institutions overseas, some dating from a century ago, are collapsing as old members go home, and the fewer, younger newcomers do not feel an attachment to any established community.

"Two-thirds of the parishioners of the American [Episcopalian] Cathedral in Paris are non-Americans," said Herbert Johnson, an insurance broker here for 30 years who is alarmed by the overall drop in France.

Contributions are down at the American Church in Paris, and it cannot afford repairs, much less the new organ it needs. The unofficial "commissary" in Paris, a specialty supermarket that stocks U.S. popcorn and enchilada sauce for Americans, is about to close.

## Postwar Jump

At the American School in Rome, 45 percent of the students are Americans. Five years ago, the percentage was 60 percent. The American School of Milan had 240 children with U.S. nationality. Next year, directors expect to have fewer than 200.

The American abroad has been an institution since Benjamin Franklin settled into Auteuil, west of Paris. Between world wars, legions of artists, writers and writers populated cafes in Paris, Rome, Madrid and Vienna, roaming widely through the Old World.

In the late 1940s and 1950s, the numbers mushroomed. GIs returned to Europe to stay. U.S. companies, making new investments, sent executives and contractors abroad.

But official figures for Americans abroad dipped from 1973 to 1974, after the U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia, from 1.19 million to 1.15 million. The figures climbed again, but slowly.

## Tehran Streets Get Revolution Names

TEHRAN, May 20 (Reuters) — Streets in Tehran bearing the names of John Kennedy, Stalin and Churchill have been renamed in line with Iran's Islamic revolution.

The central Tehran street named after the late U.S. president will be called Montheism Avenue. Stalin Avenue has been renamed after Mirza Koochak Khan, an anarchist guerrilla leader who set up a republic in northern Iran before being defeated by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's father in the early 1920s. The street named after Churchill will be known as Naim-e-Chah-teau Avenue after the Paris suburb where Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini spent the last months of his exile.

## Africa Force to Leave Zaire by End of June

DAKAR, Senegal, May 20 (Reuters) — The inter-African intervention force sent to Zaire a year ago to support the government of President Mobutu Sese Seko against a rebel invasion of Shaba province will leave the country by June 30, Zaire's chief of staff has announced.

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# Trustee's Independence Crucial Carter Moves to Comply With Financial Trust Law

This article is based on reporting by Jeff Gerth and Nicholas M. Horik and was written by Mr. Gerth.

ATLANTA, May 20 (NYT) — President Carter is amending the arrangement under which his personal finances are handled in an effort to comply with the new Federal Ethics and Government Law, according to Robert Lipshutz, the president's counsel.

Last Tuesday, just before the provisions took effect, the Office of Government Ethics granted Mr. Carter 15 extra days to comply and it will study closely the independence of the president's trust according to officials of the ethics office.

The trustee is Charles Kirbo, a close Carter confidant, who served in a variety of roles in administration but who says his role in government is now diminishing.

The ethics office's decision regarding the trust could also affect senior members of the administration who have similar arrangements, Mr. Lipshutz said.

**Certain Standards**

The law requires the president to provide details about his personal finances unless his trust meets certain standards, including: the role of the trustee is a sensitive one; especially now, because he is the custodian of the records of the president's financial affairs; the trustee is being examined by a federal grand jury; the trustee is investigating the finances of the president; the trustee is being examined by a federal grand jury; the trustee is investigating the finances of the president; the trustee is being examined by a federal grand jury; the trustee is investigating the finances of the president.

The president's current trust, which holds his 62-percent interest in the Georgia Seafood Center, was set up shortly after his inauguration and placed under the supervision of Mr. Kirbo. Mr. Carter, in this arrangement, is isolated in his personal finances and as a result has not disclosed details of holdings since 1976.

However, the new ethics law, which the president signed in October, requires detailed financial disclosure in the absence of a "qualified blind trust."

Without such a trust, the president would have to disclose details of his finances since 1976, such as the stocks and other holdings in a family trust account. With a qualified blind trust, however, the president would need to report only cumulative figures about his earnings and assets.

**Three Conditions**

The new law sets three criteria for the selection of a trustee: that it not be a relative; that it be a financial institution, accountant, broker or lawyer; and that the trustee be independent.

Bernhart Wurble, the head of the ethics office, who must approve trusts established under the law, said that Mr. Lipshutz called him shortly before Tuesday's deadline and asked him to review the president's current trust arrangement to see if it complied with the law. Mr. Wurble said he told Mr. Lipshutz that a number of changes in the language of the trust documents were needed. Mr. Lipshutz has said those changes were being made.

Mr. Wurble said he also told Mr. Lipshutz that before Mr. Carter's trust could be approved as independent, the president would have to submit details about his relationship with the trustee, which the ethics office would then review.

Mr. Lipshutz would not state whether Mr. Kirbo would be retained as trustee, but implied that he would be and that he qualified under the provisions of the law. Mr. Lipshutz said he thought that changes involving the language of the agreement and the actual management of the trust would be sufficient for compliance.

Mr. Wurble, a former New York lawyer, said that a determination of Mr. Kirbo's independence would be largely "subjective." He added that he would seek guidance from a Senate report on blind trusts prepared as part of the ethics law.



ARMY'S NEW TUNE — A female trombonist leads the band of the United States Army's Berlin Brigade in the annual Allied Forces Day parade, which was held Friday.

# Carter Says Treaty Failure Would Affect NATO Unity

By Edward C. Burks

WASHINGTON, May 20 (NYT) — President Carter says that the United States' European allies would "start searching for some alternative" to exclusive reliance on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization if the Senate fails to ratify the strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union.

In a transcript released yesterday by the White House of Mr. Carter's interview with U.S. newspaper editors Friday, the president said:

"For us to prove that we are not able to get along with the Soviet Union and control nuclear weapons, when we have thousands of nuclear weapons on both sides already, I think, would cause many of our allies to look with doubt on the advisability of their having unilateral agreements with us."

The president did not go so far as to predict an abandonment of NATO by the European allies. But he contended that "they would just have to start feeling to the East to see if they could have some insurance" to avoid a confrontation between the two superpowers, in which they would be in the forefront.

Mr. Carter again stressed his opposition to any substantial amendment of the treaty in the Senate. As for its possible rejection, he said, "That is a terrible possibility to have to contemplate." He predicted that any substantial changes would be unacceptable to the Soviet Union and to his administration as well.

He said that rejection "would be a terrible blow to our own allies in Europe" and would "interrupt with serious consequences" the process of nuclear weapons control for many years. Also, there would be

# House-Senate Panel Trims 1980 U.S. Deficit Estimate

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 20 (NYT) — A federal financial plan for fiscal 1980 with a deficit about \$5 billion less than the one projected by President Carter was approved Friday by a conference of Senate and House Budget Committee members.

Late in their third day of deliberations, the conferees reached two major compromises, adopting the higher Senate figures for defense spending with only token cuts and accepting the higher House estimates of government revenue for the fiscal year that will begin Oct. 1.

The second decision enabled Congress to adopt a budget that authorizes about the same amount of spending that the president requested, \$332 billion, but projects a \$23 billion deficit. The White House figure was \$28.4 billion.

The resolution will go to the full Senate and House for ratification this week and no problems are anticipated. The respective versions of the fiscal program were cleared earlier by substantial majorities.

**Initial Guidelines**

Once finally adopted, the budget resolution will provide initial guidelines for congressional spending for the next four months, but its limits for various categories will not be enforceable. In September, another resolution will be passed and any legislation that exceeds its overall totals can be blocked.

Friday's resolution included projected budget figures for 1981 and 1982 — one set by the Senate conferees, another by the House members. Both groups forecast a balanced budget for 1981, but their estimates differed somewhat.

The conferees agreed on the most controversial spending categories, defense and education, by dropping debate on individual programs — which they could not affect — and concentrating on overall figures. Thus they stopped arguing the virtues of a new conventional aircraft carrier, and the virtues of government-subsidized jobs in hard-pressed cities.

The fact that the Senate accepted the House revenue estimate for fiscal 1980, which was \$5.4 billion higher, did not indicate that Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, the Senate Budget Committee chairman, and his colleagues were any more optimistic about prospects for the economy. Senate conferees made it clear that their cooperation was based on recent reports of tax income higher than the Internal Revenue Service had anticipated.

The House committee, led by Rep. Robert Giacomini, D-Conn., had endorsed defense spending figures \$878 million less than those of the Senate for the current fiscal year and \$784 million less for fiscal 1980, but the final resolution trimmed only \$100 million from each of the Senate totals.

The conferees were able to blunt a number of time-consuming controversies by specifying in the report that will accompany the budget resolution to the House and Senate floors, that the appropriate congressional committees could divide up the overall figure as they chose.

By the time that both houses approve the budget resolution, the May 15 deadline for its final passage will have been exceeded by about a week. No appropriation bills can be considered under the law until the budget resolution has passed, but few of them are ready for consideration.

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# Carter Failing to Inspire His Staff, Ex-Aide Writes

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, May 20 (NYT) — James Fallows, formerly President Carter's chief speech writer, in the concluding article of a part magazine series that Mr. Carter does not inspire loyalty, civility or competence on the part of his staff.

By choosing stability, harmony or order as his internal goals, by giving few rewards for ingenuity or few penalties for dullness or inactivity, Mr. Carter created an administration in which (so it seemed to me) people were more concerned with holding their jobs than with using them," Mr. Fallows, the Washington editor of The Atlantic Monthly, wrote in the second and final installment of his critique of the president.

In the first installment, published last month, Mr. Fallows said Mr. Carter took office "in proud ignorance" of his job and made matters worse "by a combination of arrogance, complacency and insecurity."

In the second installment, which appears on the White House staff, Mr. Fallows said that bureaucracy as a system is akin to the "feudal system," its hierarchy constant, its intrigues and falls few, its members loyal according to the medieval code of the Great Chain of Being, in which everyone has his place and departures from assigned places are discouraged.

**Contact Shunned**

Mr. Fallows said that the president shunned contact with all but a few senior aides, denying the others the usual blandishments that politicians use to build a base of loyalty. Managers rely on to inspire efficiency on their staffs.

Mr. Fallows continued: "I often regret that, in a catastrophe such as Nixon's or in adversity such as Truman's, the only ones left standing would be Ross, a Carter, Hamilton Jordan, a Powell and Carter's secretary, an Elsie." Mr. Jordan is an aide to the president and Mr. Powell is the White House press secretary.

The others would be busy rearing themselves to law firms, universities, or new political campaigns, while Frank Moore and Bert Lipshutz would walk around asking what all the excitement was about," Mr. Fallows wrote. Mr. Moore is the White House congressional liaison and Lipshutz is the counsel to the president.

For did Mr. Carter live up to his station as a manager, Mr. Fallows said. "The first handwritten expression of Carter's displeasure sent an icicle of fear through the heart," he said. "The second and all further ones were ignored, because everyone knew that nothing was going on, and that good performance was not really the goal. The goal was orderly performance, according to the principles of team play."

The effect was dispiriting, Mr. Fallows observed. "Run like a relay race, the White House took the spirit of a bureaucracy, aimed of zeal, obsessed with the full of people attracted by the end-dressings of the work rather than the work itself," he wrote.

As in the first installment, Mr. Fallows had some faint praise for his former boss: "Carter's intentions are admirable, but the group around him slumbers, and the government, which he promised so earnestly to reform, operates as it always has."

Like those of his predecessors, Mr. Carter's programs are governed not by new standards, but rather "by the timeless inner logic of bureaucratic life," Mr. Fallows said.

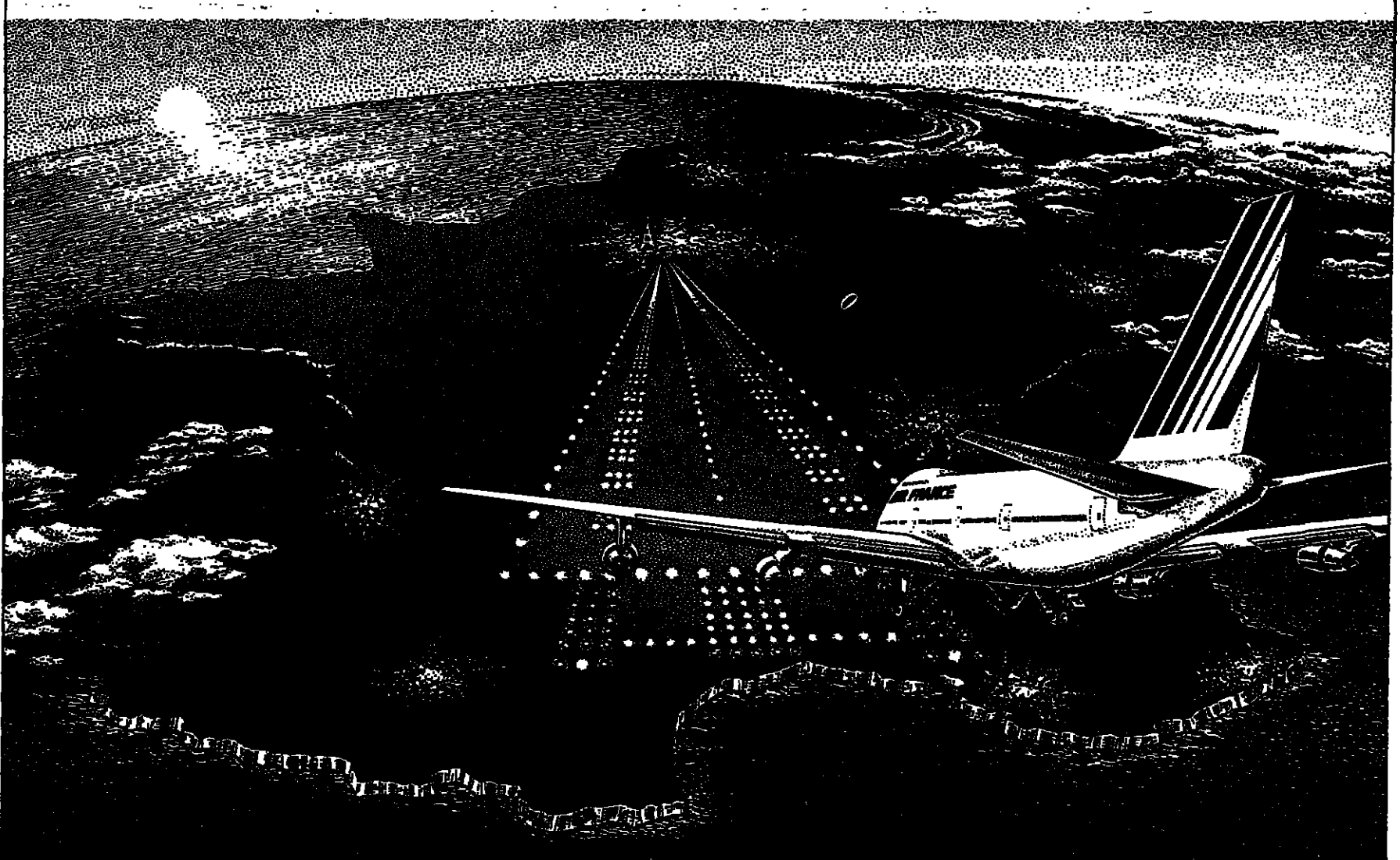
He noted four patterns within that "inner logic." The first, he said, is "the government's version of the law of gravity, that bad news never flows up," and subordinates rarely warn superiors of impending trouble.

The second is what Mr. Fallows calls the "in-box mentality," which provides so much busywork that it discourages creativity. The third is the "capital city phenomenon," that is, the "premium on comfort at the expense of gaining first-hand experience. The fourth is 'careerism,' in which individuals pursue their own ends.

**India Aide in Kuwait**

KUWAIT, May 20 (Reuters) — Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee arrived today at the start of a four-nation Arab tour connected with the September summit conference of nonaligned countries in Cuba.

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## News Analysis

## White House Energy Policy Confusing, Contradictory

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT) — For a government that moved quickly two years ago to declare the moral equivalent of war on the nation's energy problems and that fought a tough skirmish the week before last over gasoline rationing, the Carter administration has sounded a confusing and contradictory trumpet these last few days.

Even within the White House, some concede embarrassment over the zigzags of official pronouncements. What they reflect, they say, are internal differences about the public relations of energy policy and a certain presidential ambivalence characteristic of the Carter presidency almost since the first energy plan was unveiled in April, 1977.

On Tuesday, President Carter seized upon the worries of homeowners in New Hampshire, farmers in Iowa, and panic buyers of gasoline in California to dramatize the nation's long-term plight. The public, he admonished sternly, still has not faced "the inevitable prospect of energy shortages" or prepared itself for the reality of getting along with less but paying more.

Yet on Wednesday, he reassured Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California that by the end of this month things would get better and he produced a favorable Energy Department report as evidence. Then En-

ergy Secretary James Schlesinger, armed with charts showing a build-up in U.S. crude oil stocks, told a White House briefing that he hoped that "the worst is over" and that, in spite of probable "spot shortages" this summer, supplies soon should come close to last year's levels.

## Original Theme

But within 24 hours, the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, was back on the original theme, cautioning the press against becoming "overly optimistic" about gasoline supplies in the months ahead. On Friday, White House aides were privately grumbling that Mr. Schlesinger and the president overdid their statements of reassurance on Wednesday in an effort to slow down the panic buying in California and elsewhere.

"I don't think it's been well handled on our side," an administration official acknowledged. "I think all those statements should have

been worked out before we started talking. But they weren't. We put out a mixed message and it was confusing."

"What we should have said is that we have a long-term problem in this country and what you're seeing in California is an early warning sign of what will happen to all of us if we don't conserve. But in the short run, there will be an improvement in the situation."

An Energy Department policymaker put it another way. The administration had invited trouble, he suggested, first by overdramatizing the need for standby gasoline rationing authority and the implications of the California shortages in an effort to awaken the nation to its peril, then by reversing itself too quickly to calm fears about a disastrous summer ahead.

For all their differences over tactics, however, the president and his key advisers have not changed their basic assessment of the seriousness of the energy problem. But, given

the frictions that have developed between White House aides and Mr. Schlesinger, there is little prospect that the contradictions will end.

White House aides see the energy secretary as an odd man out who showed poor form last week by making a speech in Reno while the White House was battling futilely for a standby rationing plan. Privately, some of them endorse the call for Mr. Schlesinger's resignation made a few days ago by Sen. Alan Cranston of California, the Democratic whip.

Among Energy Department officials, Mr. Schlesinger has made little secret of his frustrations with his job from time to time and his yearning to return to his preferred field, national security. In recent months, he has gone so far as to offer his resignation, but the president has declined to accept it.

Last week, he was known to feel that the White House had made a mistake, as he is said to have put it,

"to make an Armageddon" over the issue of gasoline rationing especially when its plan faced almost certain defeat. To some, he has seemed disdainful of the White House tactics in handling that plan.

## Loyalty

On Friday, some in the White House blamed Mr. Schlesinger for painting too bright a picture on the energy supply situation in his briefing a couple of days before. But high Energy Department officials say that it was the president who took the most upbeat tone and that Mr. Schlesinger felt, in loyalty, that he had to follow suit.

More broadly, the administration sees itself caught between conflicting regional interests whenever it goes to Congress for action on energy legislation. On the gasoline rationing issue, the White House sought to appease rural and Western interests in the Senate by modifying its original rationing formula only to fall victim to the ire of urban Eastern and Midwestern members in the House.

But some aides who have come to know him well acknowledge that President Carter sometimes causes his problems by alternating, as one put it, between the stern-talking "Father President" dishing out the hard facts on energy and the more comforting "Mother President" reassuring the nation that things will get better.

In his first energy speech, on April 18, 1977, he called for personal sacrifices in the U.S. lifestyle that were required for a goal war on the energy problem. Within days, he had put aside his most strident calls for sacrifice and passed the word that his energy program would have "no significant effect" on economic growth or the standard of living.

This week, his fluctuation between harsh admonition and quiet reassurance reflected the same ambivalent style of leadership.

## Unknown Malady Fells Cows Near Three Mile Island

BAINBRIDGE, Pa., May 20 (AP) — On April 3, less than a week after radiation escaped from the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant, one of Clair Hoover's cows gave birth to a stillborn calf. A short time later the cow died. Since that day, says Mr. Hoover, who farms within five miles of the plant, he has lost 12 calves and seven cows to a mysterious malady. However, no one knows if radiation is responsible for those deaths.

"We're considering a lot of things," said Charles Clark, head of the state animal laboratory. "Radiation is only one of them. We don't suspect it at all, but we're considering it."

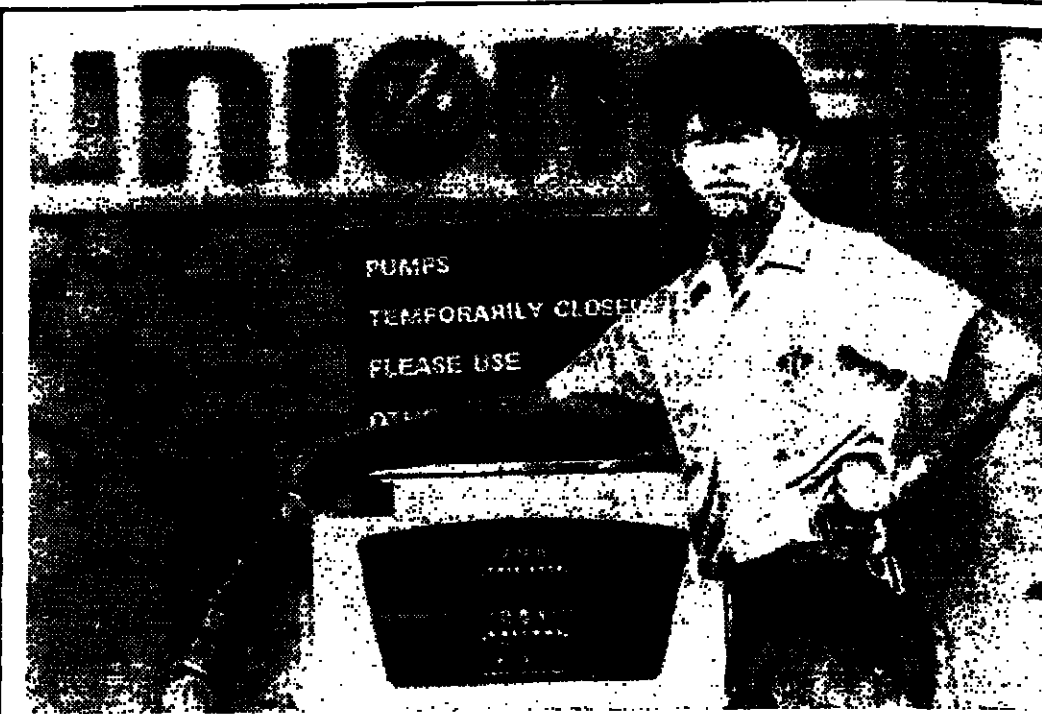
Investigators checked the fields of Mr. Hoover's 400-acre farm for any radioactive residue, according to the Lancaster Intelligencer newspaper. They found nothing in the soil or in the crops. Mr. Hoover said that his 85 cows all had access to the pasture since early March, but that there was nothing unusual until after the March 28 accident. "With cows, there are always problems," Mr. Hoover added. "But before the accident, we never had anything above ordinary."

## United Airlines, Union in Accord

DENVER, May 20 (AP) — United Airlines and its striking machinists yesterday reached a tentative agreement that would end the longest strike in United's history.

The agreement to end the 50-day walkout came after 11 days of renewed bargaining here. Government mediator Robert Harris announced the three-year accord between negotiators for United and the International Association of Machinists, but he did not reveal details.

The union represents 18,600 workers, but the strike has put about 28,000 union and nonunion employees out of work. The strike started March 31 and the airline canceled all flights through Saturday.



ARMED — Wes Sidebotham runs a gasoline station in Fountain Valley, Calif., with a pistol as his side. He says the gun, for which he has a permit, discourages unruliness in long lines caused by recent shortages. He also cites the robbery danger due to the greater flow of cash.

## Debate Over Decontrol Plan

## Adams Foresees Little New Oil Production

WASHINGTON, May 20 (NYT)

Transportation Secretary Brock Adams disagreed yesterday with President Carter's contention that decontrolling oil prices would stimulate increased domestic oil production. His remarks are expected to intensify the debate on whether domestic oil prices should be decontrolled.

Mr. Adams' statement came at a news conference on federal plans for a joint basic research program with the automobile industry to develop new automotive technology.

Mr. Adams said that even with decontrol, he did not "think there's going to be a great deal of additional production. I just do not feel that in the United States that you're going to produce that much more oil."

Later, he said he did not mean to imply that he was at variance with the president, but his clarification continued to differ with statements by Mr. Carter, who said when he announced his decision last month to decontrol oil prices that the "immediate effect on this action will be to increase production of oil and gas in our own country."

"I do not disagree with the decision to decontrol," Mr. Adams said. "And I think the result of decontrol is not to increase production but to get some conservation out of it and to remove a regulatory program that has not really held down the price of oil because we have had to go to imported oil, and the price of it has gone up."

## Presidential View

In defense of his decision to decontrol, the president has insisted that the result would be heightened oil production. The administration also contends that higher prices would be an incentive to conserve fuel. The White House has estimated that decontrol would lead to savings of up to 200,000 barrels a day next year and up to 1.1 million barrels daily in 1985.

The president Friday endorsed a joint program to develop new ways to improve automobile performance. Meeting with senior executives of the nation's four major automakers, Mr. Carter also said that he would give some thought to industry appeals for the relaxation of such regulations as fuel-economy standards.

The industry has argued before Congress recently that the mandated standards of 27.5 miles per gallon by 1985 are too costly when compared with the savings in gasoline that would be achieved.

Mr. Carter characterized the program, in which the industry and government would split the bill, as a "major new initiative in basic research on automotive technology." He added that the type of research that was being discussed could be conducted without fear of violating antitrust laws.

Although no final figures have been agreed upon, two ideas are being considered. One calls for spending up to \$100 million over a three-year period on basic research. Another provides as little as \$50 million over a five-year period.

Once the program begins, grants would be made for the development of scientific knowledge in such areas as friction and wear, combustion, lighter-weight and stronger materials, processing materials, fluid dynamics, noise and vibration.

Frank Press, presidential adviser on science and technology, added that the decision by the president to go along with a joint industry effort reflected the desire of the government to "redress this underinvestment" in basic automotive research.

Thomas Murphy, chairman and chief executive officer of General Motors, suggested that the president might want a third party to

examine the industry and regulatory positions. Mr. Carter responded that perhaps someone like Alfre Kahn, who is chairman of the pre-Stant's Council on Wage and Price Stability, might be the logical choice, but there was no further discussion of the regulation question.

In addition to Mr. Murphy, other industry executives participating included Philip Caldwell, president and chief operating officer of Ford and Gerald Meyer, chairman and chief executive officer of American Motors. John R. Carde, chairman and chief executive officer of Chrysler, had planned to attend, but became ill Friday morning. He was represented by two company vice presidents.

## Japan Decides to Close Gas Stations on Sundays

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, May 20 (NYT) — In a move that may foreshadow long lines for gasoline in Japan, the government decided yesterday to ask service stations to close on Sundays and national holidays beginning in June.

The Japanese government made a similar temporary decision during the oil crisis of 1973 when there were long gasoline lines, but this time Japan's 60,000 service stations have not so far been crowded by customers topping off their tanks.

## Anxiety

The general impression here is that anxiety about oil supplies, which was until recently contained by government assurances and appeals for calm, may become evident, partly as a result of the unexpected decision to close the stations on Sundays.

The government estimates that 40 percent of the gasoline stations in Japan normally remain open on Sundays, and the figure may be higher in the summer when families

travel by car during long weekend. The new restriction, which will formally be conveyed tomorrow to companies and station operators by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and other government agencies, will limit weekend travel severely.

The government already has moved to cut oil consumption by 10 percent in line with an agreement reached at meetings of the International Energy Agency in March.

On April 26 the government appealed to the public, to buy and to official agencies to curtail the use of air conditioning. The government also called on members of the Diet (parliament) to refrain from business during the Tokyo summer in their sleepers.

The minister of International Trade and Industry, Masumoto, who will represent Japan at an IEA meeting starting tomorrow in Paris, modeled a jacket for photographers — a designed "summer uniform" businessmen and officials.

But such gestures apart, Japanese considered that life would continue largely as before. Power consumption is expected to hit the usual summer peak in June as the nation switches into its sports event of the season, the school baseball competition.

That generally calm attitude toward the energy situation seems to be giving way to spread concern as reports of IEA forecasting a very tight oil supply this year and next were flashed here in advance of tomorrow's meeting.

The Japanese also were upset reports that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries likely to raise crude oil prices when it meets late next month. Japan, which imports 99 percent of its oil and paid \$23.4 billion of oil imports last year, is the most vulnerable of the major industrial nations to rises in oil prices.

## Iraq Imprisons Briton for Life in Bribery Case

LONDON, May 20 (UPI) — British businessman has been jailed for life in Iraq after a secret trial charged of economic espionage and attempted bribery of officials, it was reported by the Foreign Office.

The Iraqi ambassador informed the British government last week the sentence pronounced against Christopher Sparkes, 52, a contracts manager for a British construction company. Mr. Sparkes was arrested in Baghdad in December, but Iraqi authorities have not released details of his alleged offenses.

Officials of the construction firm said that Mr. Sparkes had visited Iraq dozens of times and was familiar with the methods of operation in the country.

Twelve Iraqi officials were expelled from Britain last year for a alleged terrorist activities and Iraq responded by expelling eight British. Last week, a British judge jailed an 18-year-old Iraqi girl for twelve years for attempting to assassinate a former Iraqi ambassador in London.

## President's Party Wins Sri Lanka Local Elections

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, May 20 (AP) — President Junius Jayewardene's United National Party swept to victory in urban elections yesterday, further strengthening the UNP national government.

UNP candidates won majorities in eight of the nine cities where elections were held and in 29 of 34 urban councils. The only area it failed to control was the northern province dominated by Sri Lanka's Tamil-speaking minority, where the separatist Tamil United Liberation Front was the victor.

Former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party again was the big loser. The UNP ousted Mrs. Bandaranaike in the 1977 national elections. Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa said that the elections showed that voters "still distrust Mrs. Bandaranaike and the leftist groups" that supported her during her seven-year rule.

Although the elections were held only in urban areas, with about a million voters representing 15 percent of the electorate casting ballots, observers saw the voting as a major test between Mr. Jayewardene and Mrs. Bandaranaike.

## New Leader in St. Kitts

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, May 20 (AP) — The government of St. Kitts announced yesterday the appointment of Lee Moore as the new prime minister of the Caribbean island. Mr. Moore replaces Paul Southwell, who died Friday of a heart attack.

## Ireland Raises Gasoline Price

DUBLIN, May 20 (AP) — Motorists in the Irish Republic drove across the border into Northern Ireland yesterday in search of cheap gasoline after the Dublin government increased the price by 12 percent to curb panic-buying.

Top grades of gasoline now cost an average £1.10 (\$2.45) a gallon, an increase of 11 pence (23 cents). The increase, announced by Energy Minister Desmond O'Malley Friday night, was the third imposed in Ireland this year.

Dozens of border filling stations in Northern Ireland, where a gallon of gasoline is 20-pence (41 cents) cheaper, were jammed with vehicles from Ireland.

## IEA Plan Could Raise U.S. Coal Exports

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 20 (WP) — The International Energy Agency is putting the final touches on an agreement that could sharply increase U.S. coal exports to Europe and Japan, reducing those areas' oil imports a half million barrels a day by 1985.

Expected to be unveiled at the agency's ministerial meeting this week in Paris, the agreement also would commit the 20 member countries to limiting the construction of new oil-burning electric power plants.

A report issued last year by the agency, "Steam Coal: Prospects to 2000," concluded that additional coal burning in the industrial countries would free natural gas which, in turn, could be substituted for oil imports.

The combined effect of increasing coal use, the agency said, could reduce the industrial countries' oil imports by 1.4 million barrels a day in 1985, 3 million barrels a day by 1990 and 7 million barrels a day by 2000. The combined oil use of the

industrial nations is about 31 million barrels a day.

The study also found that "in all cases coal is more cost-effective than oil for power generation, and in many instances coal is more cost attractive than nuclear."

If successful, the plan could double coal consumption in the industrial countries by 2000 and increase the international coal trade sevenfold by the end of the century, according to a source close to the agency. "Increased coal consumption will moderate the demand for OPEC oil, and lower the pressure on rising oil prices," he said.

The program, which has been under study for two years, is aimed at replacing oil imports from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries with imports of steam coal from industrial nations such as the United States, Canada and Australia. There also is a potential for further coal imports from non-OPEC countries such as South Africa and Mexico.

As the world's leading coal producer and exporter, the United States would stand to benefit from an IEA agreement, which would not be legally binding.

Last year the United States exported 40 million tons of coal, capturing 24.8 percent of the international coal market, and earned \$2 billion from foreign sales. By comparison, the nation spent \$48 billion on oil imports, most of which came from the Arab-producer dominated oil cartel.

National Coal Association Presi-

dent Carl Bagge says that currently the United States has from 100 million to 150 million tons of annual unused coal production capacity.

Coal executives such as William Mason, the president of the Coal Exporters Association and the Island Creek Coal Sales Co., say that increased coal exports would benefit the domestic industry and help put back to work some of the 13,000 coal miners who are unemployed.

A senior administration official stressed, however, "We do not view this exercise as a U.S. steam-coal export drive."

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger will represent the United States at the two-day ministerial meeting in Paris beginning tomorrow.

Administration officials say that negotiating the agreement has posed prickly problems for the IEA member countries. Importing nations such as Japan, which are heavily reliant on oil imports, want assurances from potential coal exporters such as the United States that export controls will not be imposed. The Japanese also want assurances from potential exporters such as Canada that foreign investment in coal export projects would not be blocked.

The Australians, whose production and potential for exports have risen dramatically during recent years, also have asked the IEA countries that have a sheltered domestic coal industry, such as Britain, not to place protectionist barriers to lower-cost coal exports.

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Algeria's Boumedienne Dies; Bitat Named Interim Leader

ALGERIA, May 20 (AP) — The death of Houari Boumedienne, the 75-year-old leader of Algeria, was announced today. He had been ill for some time. His death came after a long illness.

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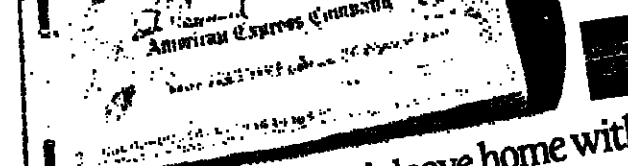
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They found nothing in the soil or in the crops. Mr. Hoover said that his 85 cows all had access to the pasture since early March, but that there was nothing unusual until after the March 28 accident.

The union represents 18,600 workers, but the strike has put about 28,000 union and nonunion employees out of work. The strike started March 31 and the airline canceled all flights through Saturday.

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JANUARY 1979



Trudeau Behind in Poll

# Ontario Is Election Key As Campaign Winds Up

By Dusko Doder

ONTARIO (WP) — The final act in Canada's national election is being played out here in Ontario.

The Province of Opportunity, Ontario styles itself, has become the target of national political lead-in the last week of the campaign.

According to a Canadian saying, Ontario has a third of the population and half of everything else. Its voters will elect 95 — or more than half — of the new Parliament's members.

Moreover, Ontario is the stage for the final and toughest campaign battles, since the rest of the country and large, has made up its mind about Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his Liberal party and the Conservatives of Joe Clark.

## Tribal Lines

The Liberals are expected to win 60 and 65 of the 75 seats Quebec largely because its non-Canadian majority votes tribal lines. As one Quebecer said recently about Mr. Trudeau, "He is a son of a bitch he is our son of a bitch."

Most of Ontario are four provinces of English Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia) with 77 seats. Conservatives are expected to get 60 to 65 of those. There is no "son of a bitch" affection for the Al in Mr. Clark there in the way is for Mr. Trudeau in Quebec. Mr. Trudeau is so disliked in west that references to him are rapidly to four-letter words.

He four Maritime provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland) have a total of 32 seats, and conservatives are expected to win more than half of those.

His electoral arithmetic before day's vote thus narrows down Ontario and its 95 votes.

Ontarians see themselves as the of common sense and reason, using a vision of a modern large urban federation among paralytic provinces preoccupied with local issues and provincial jealousies.

Mr. Trudeau's 11 years' tenure as minister was grounded in Quebec and Ontario. In 1968 he was the heart of the rising urban class heavily concentrated in Ontario and these voters re-elected him in 1972 and 1974.

While Ontario remains the al province because a third of its 23 million people live in its economic pre-eminence power are no longer unchallenged.

In this decade the economic center of gravity has been shifting toward the prosperous west, which is the fastest growing and richest part of Canada. That English-speaking region traditionally leans toward the Conservatives. During Mr. Trudeau's years, the Liberals have collapsed as a serious party in the west and today do not have a single deputy in any provincial legislature west of Ontario.

The Conservatives, who controlled Ontario's provincial government for 36 consecutive years, have built their electoral strategy on winning the west and Ontario. They must win 50 seats in Ontario to form a minority government and 60 to form a majority.

The latest Gallup poll shows the Conservatives almost 10 points ahead in the province. Mr. Clark's proposal to make part of property taxes and home-mortgage interest tax deductible accounts to a large extent for the strong Conservative showing. The Liberals have found themselves on the defensive by opposing the mortgage plan, although they had enacted a similar measure limited to businesses and corporations last year.

The mood among Ontarians is for a change. They have been hit by 9-percent inflation, mortgage rates of 11 percent and a declining dollar. They are also irritated by what they see as Mr. Trudeau's arrogance.

## Avoiding Gaffes

Mr. Clark has sought to capitalize on Trudeauophobia by attacking the prime minister's record and by avoiding serious gaffes that could reinforce already strong public doubts about the 39-year-old Conservative leader's ability to run the country. But political observers say signs indicate that in the last 10 days Mr. Clark's vagueness on substantive issues may be backfiring here in Ontario.

Another element in the bitter election struggle here is the sudden surge in popularity of Edward Broadbent, leader of the Socialist New Democratic Party. It is not clear, however, whether the fact that he made a strong showing during a nationally televised debate with the other two candidates will translate into votes for the Socialists.

Canadian commentators generally predict a Clark victory. Yet despite the polls, the race here is extremely close. While the threat of Quebec leaving the Canadian federation has not figured prominently in the public debates, it still weighs heavily on people's minds.



AT EASE — Members of the 5th Swiss cycle regiment left bicycles at parade rest during review recently in Zagreb.

# Artist Boris Chaliapin, 72, Is Dead; Painted 400 Time Magazine Covers

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP) — Boris Chaliapin, 72, a Russian-born artist who painted more than 400 covers for Time magazine from the 1940s to the 1960s, is dead.

A resident of Easton, Conn., Mr. Chaliapin died of cancer Friday at Calvary Hospital. He had kept a studio in New York City for years.

The son of the world-renowned Russian basso, Feodor Chaliapin, he studied art in Russia and in France.

Although he was better known for his portraits, Mr. Chaliapin also painted figures, landscapes, pencil sketches and pictures of opera sets. He was also a wood sculptor.

In 1975, as part of the cultural exchange program sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency, Mr. Chaliapin gave a one-man show in Moscow that attracted a large audience.

His work is on display at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington.

Mr. Chaliapin, who left Russia after the 1917 revolution and came to the United States in 1935, held his first showing here at a tea given by his parents at the Plaza Hotel.

## Ray Blades

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., May 20 (UPI) — Ray Blades, 82, a former player and manager with the St. Louis Cardinals who participated in five World Series, died Friday.

Mr. Blades, a resident and native of Mount Vernon, got his start in baseball in 1919 with the Mount Vernon Car Builders team and signed in 1920 with the Cardinals. He spent 1920 and 1921 with St. Louis farm teams at Memphis and Houston, then played outfield for the Cardinals from 1922 to 1932.

Mr. Blades spent seven years managing in the minor leagues before returning to St. Louis to pilot the parent club in 1939 and 1940.

He retired after the 1956 season following coaching stints with the Cardinals, Cincinnati Reds, Brooklyn Dodgers and Chicago Cubs.

## 'Principles' for Nonabuse Set

# White House Airs Proposed FBI Charter

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, May 20 (WP) — After months of preparation, the administration is circulating a proposed FBI charter, spelling out for the first time what the nation's chief investigative agency can and cannot do.

A final draft of the proposal made available to The Washington Post establishes "principles" designed to insure there will be no repetition of past abuses where the FBI spied on law-abiding citizens. It says that the FBI will focus on criminal conduct, will use "minimal intrusion" in its investigations and will steer clear of lawful religious and political groups.

Administration leaders, including Attorney General Griffin Bell and FBI Director William Webster, have endorsed the proposal as balanced — one that would permit the bureau to pursue criminal investigations aggressively while protecting civil liberties.

Some congressional aides and outside interest groups are questioning whether the lofty principles are supported by the charter proposal's actual provisions. "We are relatively hopeful," Jerry Berman, a lobbyist for the American Civil Liberties Union, said yesterday, "because it does articulate important principles, that an enforceable charter is possible. But we do see several problems in the proposal that need clarification."

For instance, the charter proposes an expansion of current FBI powers to allow "investigative demands" for credit and insurance records not now available. Mr. Berman said he questions whether that authority should be in the charter, because Congress has started drafting other laws specifically to protect the privacy of financial records.

A Justice Department attorney who took part in the drafting said yesterday that the new power was needed to aid the bureau's recent emphasis on running down sophisticated white-collar and organized crime schemes.

## Confident

The administration is confident, he added, that a section-by-section analysis of the charter will satisfy doubters. The drafters are not leaving loopholes that could lead to future FBI transgressions, he said.

Currently, the FBI's authority consists of a single paragraph of federal law. The administration's 42-page proposal is awaiting final approval at the Office of Management and Budget, and is expected to be introduced in early June, officials said.

It contains broad statements of policy, to be backed later by guidelines from the attorney general, as well as detailed descriptions of informant and undercover activities

and the provisions for access to financial information.

It would allow the bureau to make preliminary "inquiries" to determine whether full-scale investigations are needed. And it says that the FBI can start an investigation on the basis of facts "or circumstances that reasonably indicate that a person has engaged, is engaged or will engage" in criminal activity.

Mr. Berman said that he has questions about such definitions, and looks forward to congressional debate that will make the drafters' intent clear.

A spokesman for the attorney general said that the charter had been delayed while the administration sought a consensus on the main issues. "We expect more debate," he said. "And we'd never take the position of being absolutist

if improvements are proposed." An FBI spokesman said that Mr. Webster is a strong supporter of the charter draft "in its present form."

The proposal addresses several areas that have troubled the FBI in recent months. One provision forbids disclosing the identity of a confidential informant outside the department. Mr. Bell accepted a contempt citation from a federal judge in New York last summer rather than submit to an order to turn over confidential FBI informant files to attorneys for the Socialist Workers Party.

And Mr. Webster has proposed a 10-year moratorium on releasing certain files under the Freedom of Information Act because of fears that criminals will be able to deduce the names of informants.

The bureau's protective attitude toward its informants has clashed in recent months with that of Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee that will handle the enactment of the charter.

Rep. Edwards has proposed that the General Accounting Office have access to informant files as part of his subcommittee's oversight responsibilities. Mr. Webster has resisted, even though Rep. Edwards said that the names could be deleted.

The oversight provisions of the proposed charter do not seem to solve Rep. Edwards' problems directly. The charter says that FBI material will be turned over to congressional committees "in accordance with provisions agreed to" by the committee chairman and the attorney general.

The proposed charter also spells out procedures for using undercover agents for investigating terrorist groups, and for restricting the use of intrusive investigative techniques.

Such restrictions, for instance, make clear that an informant cannot plan or take part in crimes of violence, but may participate in minor crimes if that is approved as necessary to make a larger prosecution or to prevent injury or death to others.

Mr. Berman said that the ACLU will push to require a judicial warrant for every planned infiltration of a domestic group. "It would be an added external check," he said. "Past experience has shown we need such outside checks to guarantee the privacy of political associations."

## Sihanouk in N. Korea

TOKYO, May 20 (AP) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state, arrived in Pyongyang today for a visit to North Korea. He was greeted by North Korean President Kim Il-Sung, according to Xinhua, the Chinese news agency.

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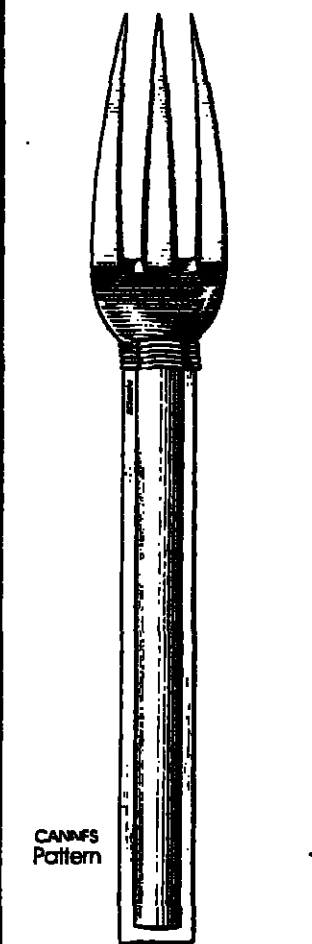
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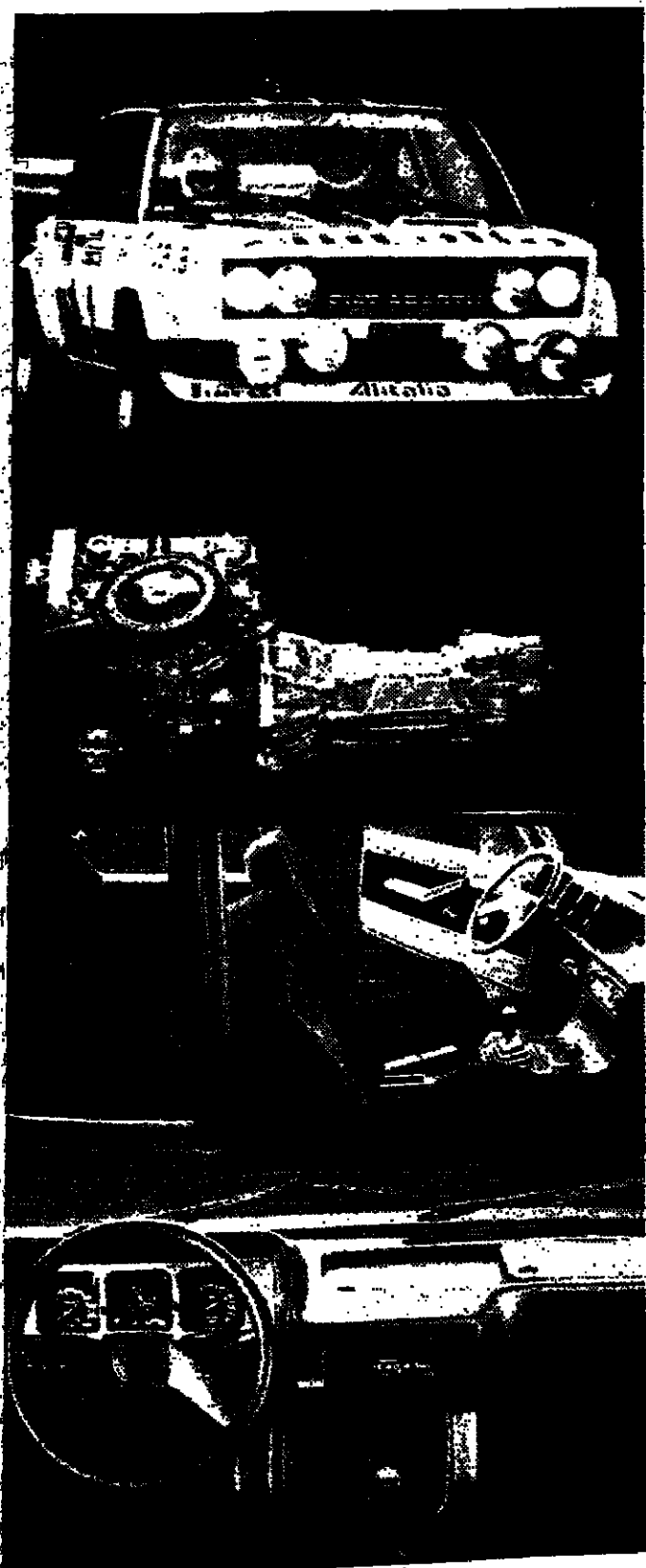
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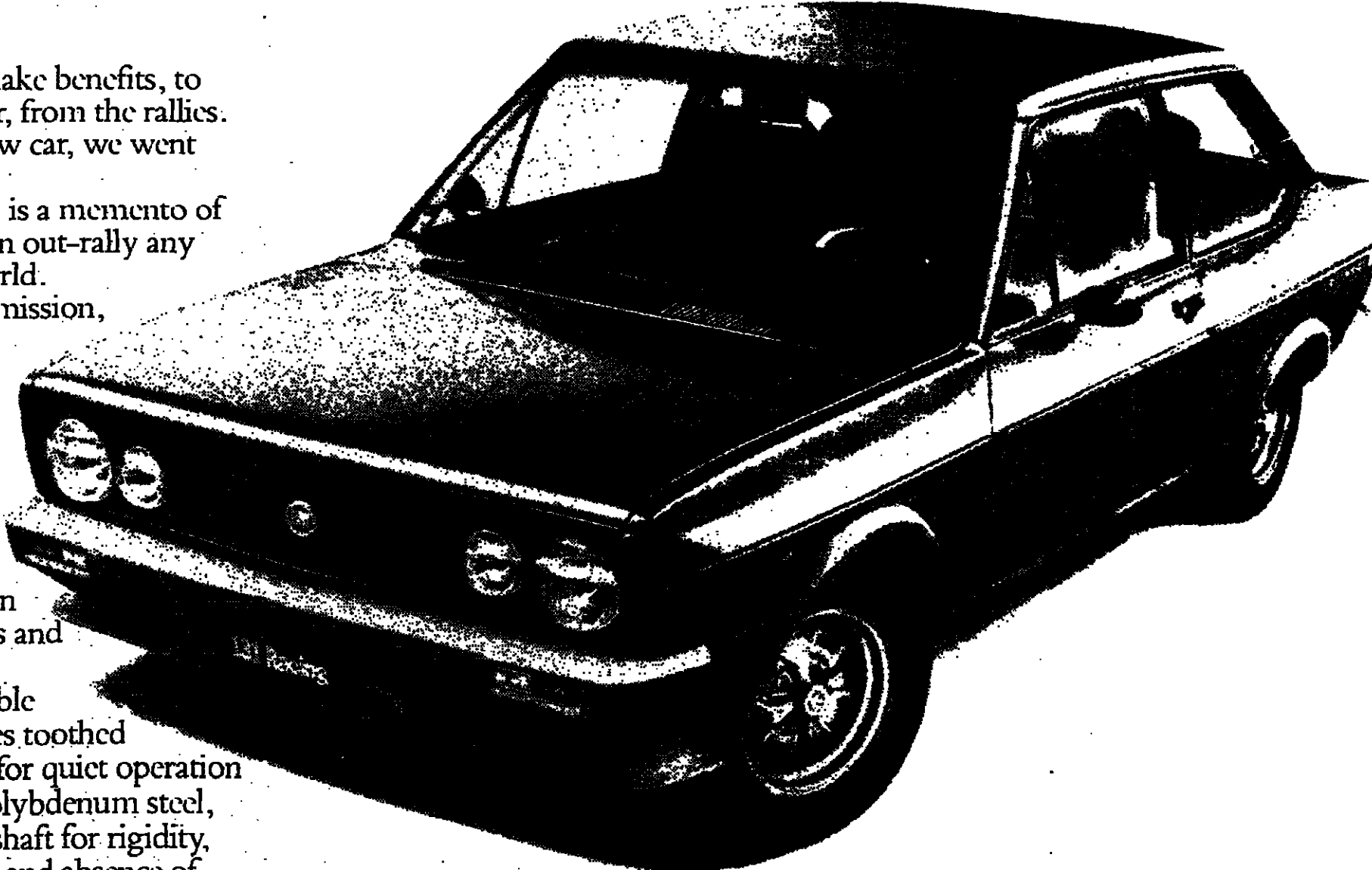
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## Chile's Intolerable Answer

Because the chief justice of Chile has denied a request for their extradition, three Chileans charged with ordering a political assassination in Washington three years ago may never be held accountable for their acts. As the United States prosecutor in the case has said, this ruling is a disgrace. It may still be reversible, but only if the Carter administration makes unambiguously clear its own determination to serve justice and to deter political terrorism.

Orlando Letelier, Chile's most prominent political exile, and Ronni Moffitt, his American co-worker, were killed in September, 1976, when a bomb exploded underneath their car in Washington. The United States prosecutor, Eugene Propper, persuaded a federal grand jury to indict nine persons, including two top officials of the Chilean intelligence agency, DINA, and an American citizen working for DINA who has confessed to planting the bomb and has cooperated with the prosecution in exchange for a reduced sentence. The three Chileans remain beyond American reach in their native country.

Chief Justice Borquez of Chile offered two reasons for refusing extradition. The evidence against them carries little weight, he says, because it rests heavily on the self-serving testimony of the American DINA agent. The chief justice also says that a treaty between Chile and the United States allows Chile to refuse extradition, as the United States has done in the past. So he ruled that a Chilean military tribunal ought now to con-

sider whether Chileans should try the DINA men.

But these are pretexts, not reasons. According to international practice, a significantly lesser standard of proof is required for extradition than conviction. The judge was given testimony corroborating many of the American agent's assertions about the three Chileans. It was on the basis of such testimony that an American jury convicted three Cuban accomplices in the case.

Because the case involves the former head of their national intelligence agency, some Chileans believe their sovereign rights are at stake. But surely American sovereignty requires the prosecution of foreign agents who plan political crimes in the capital of the United States.

Not much can be expected from an appeal to a panel of Chile's Supreme Court unless President Augusto Pinochet intervenes as a matter of national policy. So far, it has been possible to argue for patience, as the United States Justice Department argued in opposing congressional efforts to press for extradition. Now it is clear that any faith in the independence of Chile's judiciary was misplaced.

The United States needs to make its displeasure plain, through every channel. It is shameful that human rights are violated daily by President Pinochet's regime in Chile. It is intolerable to let that regime shield those charged with plotting murder in the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Taking Vietnam's Refugees

On the face of it, Vietnam's offer to release 10,000 refugees a month to the United States and other countries puts the would-be-haven countries on the spot. They, or the people in them, have been demanding that Vietnam allow its oppressed subjects to depart, haven't they? And they have been demanding that Hanoi stop forcing desperate citizens on perilous flights by land and sea. So is Hanoi now, in effect, calling the American bluff, asking the United States to either accept its offer or halt its criticism of Vietnam on human rights? Its offer has been received in just those terms in some American quarters and has caused a certain dismay on grounds that the United States is unlikely to accept Vietnamese in the large-sounding new numbers involved.

In fact, embarrassment may be premature. The United States has taken something like 200,000 Vietnamese, plus others from Indochina, since 1975. Currently the United States is geared up to accept 7,000 Indochinese refugees a month; other countries take smaller numbers. The total is in the same ballpark as Vietnam's 10,000. The Vietnamese authorities speak of an eventual additional total in the half-million range; 10,000 a month for four years. But this is only about twice the number of Indochinese already admitted — and those here would help receive new immigrants — and it is about the same as the Cuban refugees. Many Americans feel a special obligation to people unable to find a place in the new Vietnam and would accept and assist a continued flow, if it came to that. And this is right.

If any embarrassment is to proceed from the new Vietnamese statement, it should be Vietnam's. What other country can so coldly contemplate expelling 5 percent more of its

population while seeking credit for introducing the regular exit procedures that are almost everywhere else the norm? What Hanoi is doing is exploiting foreign humanitarian proclivities to get rid of people it finds inconvenient to keep around. Most refugees are now ethnic Chinese who had a role in the market capitalism of the old regime but who have had no role in the socialism of the new. It is necessary to ask, too, whether Hanoi means to shove its monthly 10,000 ahead of the nearly quarter million Indochinese "boat people" and "land people" currently in refugee camps elsewhere in Asia. And will Vietnam halt the practices that account for this continuing mass forced flight.

Underneath the misery of the refugees is a hidden tug-of-war between Vietnam and the United States. Vietnam wants to be rid of a certain class (and race) of people. The United States wants to do rightly by particular categories of Vietnamese: relatives of American citizens and of Vietnamese already here, people closely associated with Americans, people on the losing side of the war, boat and land people. Last January, when Hanoi first said it would facilitate family reunions, the United States provided a list of 600 close relatives of American citizens. The response since is described as a trickle.

The United States has an obligation to all Vietnamese refugees, even the Chinese ethnics, but it has a special obligation to these categories. Very few of the refugees now coming out fall into them and, as things stand, there is reason to doubt that future refugees will either. It must be widely and thoroughly understood that the Vietnamese government has obligations, too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Favorite Fuel in the Corn Belt

Gasohol will run your car very nicely, and expanding its production is a good idea — up to a point. Gasohol is a mixture of gasoline and alcohol made, usually, from grain. The point at which it becomes a bad idea is when it threatens to cut into food supplies. A House Agriculture subcommittee has been holding hearings on a bill that would put the country into the gasohol business in a big way with, among other things, sharply increased price supports for corn. The bill tries to solve one shortage by risking another of a much more serious kind.

The enthusiasm for gasohol is warmest in those parts of the country that produce corn. It is widely felt there that farm prices are much too low. Some of the farmers see the automobile as a potential customer that will strengthen their markets. But in other parts of the country, the prevailing opinion seems to be that food costs are already high enough.

Alcohol can also be made from a great variety of wastes — garbage, the leftovers from food processing, grain that is spoiled or substandard. A small distillery can be fueled with almost any sort of trash that will burn. If the gasohol industry stays within those limits, the administration estimates, gasohol might be 3 percent of gasoline consumption

by the early 1980s. But if it goes onto a larger scale, it begins to require commercial ingredients and fuels. Under those circumstances, more oil would go into raising the crops and running the distillery than the gasohol can save.

This country possesses the largest expanses of first-rate agricultural land in the world, and it has responsibilities not only to feed its own people but many others abroad. To divert good grain from the food markets to make motor fuel would be a wanton waste. It would attempt to mitigate the shortages of gasoline here by aggravating food shortages around the world.

Gasoline, it can be argued, is a necessity for many Americans. But among all the things that are necessary to daily life, it hardly ranks first. At the top of the list are the absolute and immediate necessities — food, air and water. It is striking that the large-scale solutions proposed for the energy shortages almost invariably jeopardize water supplies or the quality of the air or, as in this case, food stocks. As the country tries to cope with short deliveries of gasoline, it's useful to remember that some necessities of life are more necessary than others.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 21, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — The present pause in fighting in Manchuria might signal the end of the campaign till next year. There are only a few months of the year when fighting can be carried out there. What with the extremes of heat, cold and rain, unless the Japanese do something soon, the campaign is over until Russia will have the time to bring up overwhelming numbers of troops. Some experts think the Japanese are concentrating vast forces to take Port Arthur, but this is absurd, as the fort is impregnable. The Japanese could not take it with even 20,000 men.

Fifty Years Ago

May 21, 1929

LONDON — Whether the next decade will witness the re-entry of the royal family into politics is a speculation of great interest here now. Although the Crown is entirely dissociated from party politics, this is a very recent development, coming only after Victoria, and Edward. It has been anticipated for some time that when the Prince of Wales comes to the throne he will not be content to play such an aloof part, and in recent speeches he has been getting nearer and nearer to the line separating controversial matters from the noncontroversial.



## The 'Informal' Masses

By John Midgley

WASHINGTON — To a European spectator, the American choice of an attitude toward informal immigration has a special interest. "Informal" can do the job of the two rival terms: "illegal" and "undocumented."

Mexico has, in the vocabulary of its own social scientists, an entire "informal" society and economy alongside the formal society of persons of status. It is from the informal Mexican nation, the mass that lives without benefit of title deed or mortgage, job contract, union card, school diploma, license tag, Social Security record or tax-document locator number, that the pool of underprivileged foreign manpower available to the United States economy is most constantly replenished.

When it comes to who is legal and who is not, governments know how to mix the signals. Needy Africans crossing Spain to find work in France have learned to shun the western Pyrenean frontier provinces where the Basque terrorist trouble causes the Spanish and the French police to act as one. They make for the east Pyrenean frontier, where the Spanish police ask only that they not dally in Spain — that, at least, is what the French police complain of.

From the Mexican authorities, by contrast, the United States gets help in discouraging those "informals" from Central and South America who cross Mexico on the way to Texas or California. What the Mexican authorities will not do is discourage Mexicans on the same trail.

As for the U.S. Congress, while it does not permit illegal aliens to take jobs, it does firmly permit American employers to hire them. This is one way the informals get the go-ahead from the U.S. government. President Carter's message in August, 1977, recognized that informal immigration would never be contained merely by stopping the visitors and sending them back. It asked for sanctions against, at least, those employers who relied systematically on the informal foreign labor force.

### Cheap Tomatoes

In ignoring Carter's proposal, Congress does not just lift the lamp beside the golden door, it reflects some quantifiable material interests. There are employers who want cheap, docile labor. The entire nation wants cheap tomatoes. Americans also want to be loved, thought generous, and not abused as a bunch of know-nothings. They want contented neighbors. Set against such homely considerations, the arguments for manning the earthworks against a flood of foreign manpower sound, if not petty, then vague and hypothetical.

Before Carter went to Mexico in February, his attorney general, Griffin Bell, talked of the problems that might arise "if we make it illegal to employ what we call an undocumented alien." They, picked fruit, "these sort of things," must this amiable judge; they did work, like stoop labor, "that Americans won't do."

To recognize that argument will not take any northwest European long. The British have their Pakistanis and West Indians, the French their Algerians and Portuguese, the West Germans their Turks and Greeks, all graciously let in to perform tasks that British, French and West German workers have learned to look down on. But already the children of these guest workers in Europe are coming of age, brought up among the local kids, rejecting what they reject, demanding the same rights and privileges as anybody.

What is to be done? Import a further generation of exotic menials? That way the employers are relieved of any nasty pressure to improve the content, or the conditions, or the pay or security of the jobs they offer. The depressed low-

er level of the labor market is assured that it will stay low. Society in the year 2000 is guaranteed trouble from yet another disturbed young group, socially rejected, economically brutalized, culturally displaced.

### U.S. as Refuge

People oppressed and poor in the world still see the United States as refuge and hope. Echoes sent back by generations of immigrants have given America a special hold on human affections. Europeans in particular think of America as an extension of themselves. Their need to emigrate has not lately been urgent, but it is not long since it was and they know it can happen again.

Immigration acts do not usually produce the effects that their authors intend. New world convulsions arise; unforeseen human

surges follow, while those foreseen fail to eventuate. All the same, the need for at least one American legislative step is plain. Fences will not keep out the millions of the poor crowding in from south of Brownsville, Texas. Controlling access to the American labor market by putting a discipline on employers is inescapable if the United States is to stay in charge of its own business.

Albert Gallatin, in his old age, protesting against the Mexican War, stated a government's first task correctly: "To apply all your faculties to the gradual improvement of your own institutions and social state." Obliging the neighbors has to come after.

John Midgley, contributing editor on American affairs for *The Economist* of London, wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

## Making Too Much of SALT-2

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The intelligence services of the United States government report some interesting new developments along the eastern rim of Asia from the Sea of Japan to the South China Sea off Vietnam.

According to these reports, the Soviet Union is now making regular long-distance reconnaissance flights in TU-95s from Vladivostok in the Soviet Union to the big air base at Danang, built by the United States in the north of what used to be called South Vietnam. Among other things, these Soviet planes keep watch on the movement of the U.S. 7th Fleet in that part of the world.

Also, the Russians are now using the naval base at Cam Ranh Bay in South Vietnam, created at a cost of hundreds of millions by the United States. The irony of this is obvious and still painful.

The Soviet naval vessels are not stationed there for long, but are coming in for a few days and then leaving. Also, and more interestingly, the Soviets are building a large modern communications base at Cam Ranh Bay, not particularly to watch the U.S. 7th Fleet, but particularly to listen in on the internal communications of mainland China.

Meanwhile, the United States is negotiating with Turkey to pay for its own listening posts in that country — not only to monitor Soviet missile launchings but to intercept Soviet internal communications.

These two incidents are mentioned here merely as a reminder that the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms

## William Pfaff

From Paris:

In politics, paranoid behavior... can even provide a political strategy that... makes good sense for a political movement. This has been the case for the French Communist Party...

PARIS — The parallels between individual and political psychology can be close. Paranoia in politics is usually described as if it merely were delusory behavior. In fact, it has a powerful positive component, as French communism demonstrates.

Among individuals, the paranoid quest for perfection is a fairly well-known phenomenon. The paranoid projects his (or her) aggressive impulses onto people around him, convincing himself that he is surrounded by enemies, conspiracies, prospective betrayals. He convinces himself that the world is so dangerous that he must attack first, distrust everyone, betray to pre-empt betrayals, lie to mislead enemies and divert attacks. Behaving in this way, he provokes hostility, invites fear, turns friends into enemies.

Having done this, the paranoid concludes that his original fears were justified. He has proven that he was right. The world is hostile, danger is everywhere; friends, family, really cannot be trusted. The paranoid cannot relax; and yet he feels satisfaction. He is vindicated. Better yet, he no longer needs to fear his own violence, his aggressiveness — clearly it is justified if all these threats, these enemies, exist. He also no longer needs to fear failure. If the paranoid's projects fail, this certainly is the work of his enemies.

They are even more powerful more insidious, than he thought. He had not taken them seriously enough. He had been soft with them. He had been generous; failure follows from excess of virtue.

There thus is a symmetry to paranoia, solving, in a way, certain problems of existence. For reason it can seduce the nonparanoid personality. In political paranoia behavior is not in least uncommon among otherwise tough-minded people. It can provide a political strategy that certain circumstances makes sense for a political movement. This has been the case for French Communist Party, where paranoid strategy is deliberate of very long-standing.

The French Communists' experiment in Eurocommunism proved an unrewarding exercise, collaboration with other parties, the left, and now — at their recent congress, just concluded, they have returned to the pot that in the past has made it strong. The party traditionally found its unity and assurance of stance deliberately meant to cut party's members off from the rest of society, as a heroic and persecuted minority, bearers of the unyielding truth about history that eventually must be vindicated.

While they await that eventual victory of truth, the Communists must be convinced that they are continually threatened. On the right are the bosses, big capital, multinational corporations, the families, establishment intellectuals, defectors from the party who allegedly tell lies about it, or push inconvenient truths, police provocateurs, the CIA, Gaullist servants, Glasnost liberals, EEC allegedly dominated by West Germans and Americans, television, the press — newspaper articles such as this one.

On their left, the threats come from Red Brigades, from remnants of Maoists, Trotskyites, anarchists who claim to be post-revolutionaries than the Communists, from undisciplined "autonomists" who smash shop windows and attack policemen, making an enemy of everyone on the left. There are Social Democrats, the Scandinavian or West German variety who mislead workers by operating with capitalists, there are Socialists of the kind who stubbornly refuse to come Social Democrats, co-opting with the Communists for the Communists' think that private political constituency.

That all these enemies are very important. Without the members of the French Communist Party would be in danger of a clear idea of what they are why their party exists. The official program of the Communist their proclaimed goals, thus a reality impossible to accomplish the real world, and also are clearly framed so as clearly to make the differences between Communists and their enemies.

Needing enemies, they also in danger from allies. The whole mass — or was it center-right? — a year's Communist-Socialist Union of the Left to win control of French parliament, amounted to initial effort by the Communists exploit the Socialists; followed major gain in Socialist strength which made them a more important party than the Communist ending with a merciless Communist campaign to undermine the Socialists and wreck their chances of victory. One dissident group French Communists has claim recently (in the Socialist daily, *Matin*) that in certain critical votes the Communists secretly or faked the vote against the left in final round of the election. In paranoid politics it would be a good logical for them to do so, but the existing center-right government to fight against than a left victory in which the Communists were outranked by the Socialists and the Communists, like of paranoid, are no strangers betrayal. It is, after all, always pre-emptive, preventive, betrayal.

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Leftist Philosopher Negri

Italy Presses Probe of Alleged Terrorist

By Henry Tanner

FLORENCE, Italy, May 20 (NYT) — Government investigators are pressing their case against Antonio Negri, the Marxist philosopher whose arrest on suspicion of having taken part in terrorist activities started the Italian political establishment six weeks ago.

At the time of his arrest, officials said newspapers that Mr. Negri was chief planner behind the Red Brigades terrorist organization and that he had conducted telephone negotiations with the family of former Premier Aldo Moro before Mr. Moro was assassinated by kidnapers a year ago. The professor's lawyers have denied these accusations, and he has never been charged formally.

In recent days, the investigating magistrates have made new accusations in statements to the press. They have said that they have proof that Mr. Moro was a prisoner of the Red Brigades Mr. Negri held

negotiations with a member of Frontline, a terrorist group affiliated with the Red Brigades. The meeting, which probably was held at Mr. Negri's apartment, showed up an entry on the professor's calendar, the officials said.

The magistrates also told the press that photographic copies of documents found in the professor's

study and in a deserted Red Brigades hideout had similar marginal annotations in the same passages.

The officials said that there were written indications that Mr. Negri had dealt in forged passports that presumably were used by terrorists, that he held meetings with suspected terrorists in West Germany, France and Switzerland and that he knew the whereabouts of Nadia Mantovani, a member of the Red Brigades who was arrested recently.

In addition, the authorities cited passages from notes found in the professor's study that they said could be interpreted as instructions to the underground.

Mr. Negri's lawyers have termed the charges a mass of unproved innuendo, and accused investigators of declaring Mr. Negri "guilty until proved innocent." Mr. Negri, 45, has said that he will answer the accusations later.

The case has broad political implications because, for the first time in the fight against terrorism, the authorities are seeking to link the Red Brigades terrorists with members of a mass movement of radical young leftists who call themselves Autonomists. Mr. Negri is regarded as one of the intellectual leaders of the movement.

Mr. Negri, who was teaching at Padua University at the time of his arrest, and other reputed Autonomists.

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Antonio Negri  
Italy presses case.

ist leaders have advocated mass violence as the only way to bring about changes in Italy's social system and achieve a proletarian revolution. But Mr. Negri has written that violence would prove effective as a means of political struggle only when it became accepted by a large part of the public.

Mr. Negri, however, has criticized the Red Brigades as an elitist organization and therefore ineffectual. He also has written that it has shut itself off from mass support, its only hope for success.

The charges have caused a great deal of soul-searching and embarrassment among leftist intellectuals and academics who respected Mr. Negri as a serious philosopher and teacher. Even though none of the charges against him has been proved so far, there has been a subtle change of mood among his peers. At the time of his arrest on April 7 he had many defenders. Now, in the words of one of his friends, a Communist, many of them say: "I don't know what to think anymore."

**Moral Responsibility**  
One question they ask themselves concerns moral responsibility. They wonder if a philosopher and teacher who advocates violence as a necessary political tool has to assume moral responsibility when young men and women go out into the street and start shooting.

Is it possible, they ask, for a man who adopts the views espoused by Mr. Negri to isolate himself from the militant revolutionaries who share his beliefs and who act on them? Can he stay in his study? Or will they come and see him for advice and help? If they do, what will he tell them?

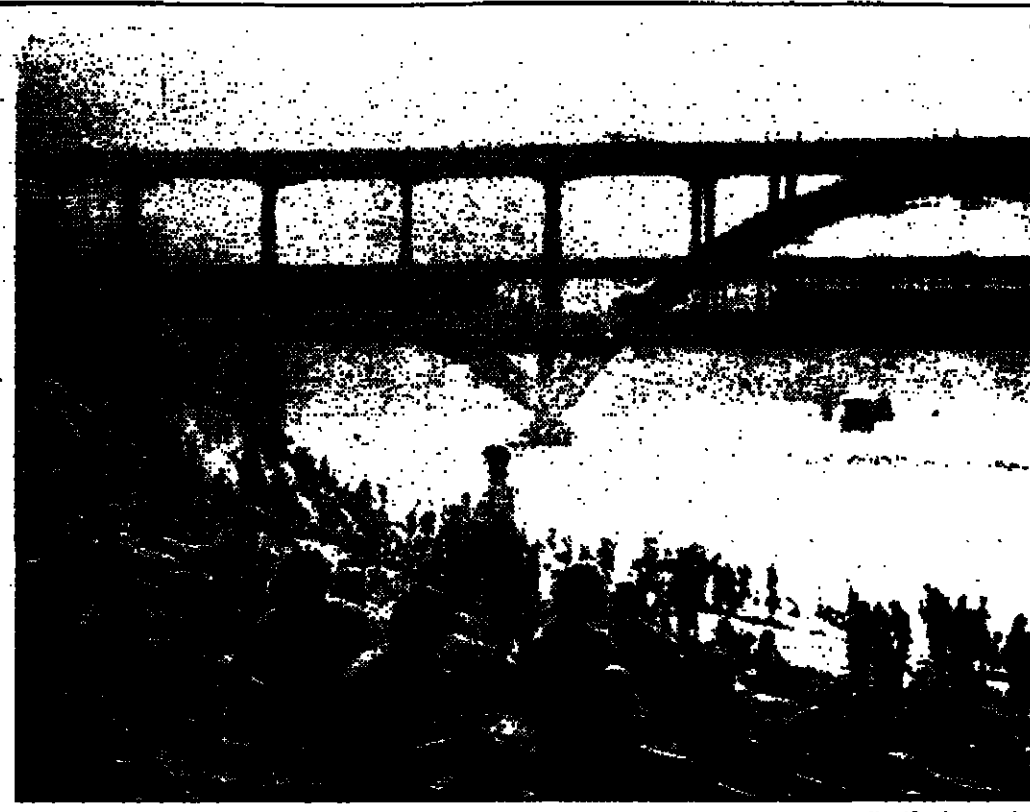
These, Italian intellectuals say, are some of the questions that Mr. Negri eventually will have to answer when he speaks in his defense.

U.S. Ex-Legislator  
Freed From Prison

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI) — A federal judge has freed from prison former Rep. Richard Hanna, D-Calif., the only congressman convicted in the Korean influence-buying scandal.

Hanna, 65, had not been scheduled for parole from the minimum security institution at Maxwell Air Force Base near Montgomery, Ala., until Sept. 6. But Judge William Bryant last week reduced his six-to-30-month sentence to the time he has served, ordering him to serve the remainder on special parole.

Hanna pleaded guilty in March of last year to conspiring to accept more than \$200,000 in payoffs from Tongson Park, allegedly the central figure in a secret South Korean bribery scheme.



SCORCHER — Along the Moscow River, Muscovites seek relief from Saturday's temperatures of 32 C (90 F), the highest ever recorded there for May. The heat wave is expected to last through Wednesday. This year has been a freakish one for weather — when temperatures dipped to minus 35 C (minus 31 F), Moscow had its coldest New Year's Day since 1905.

U.S. Jury Awards \$508,000

Instructor Wins Suit on Tenure Denial

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, May 20 (NYT) — A former Brooklyn College faculty member has been awarded \$508,000 in damages by a U.S. District Court jury that found that he wrongfully had been denied tenure and promotion because he had allowed himself to be debriefed by the CIA after a six-week trip to West Europe in 1976.

In addition, Judge Thomas Platt, who presided at the nine-week trial in Brooklyn, said Friday that he would rule soon on whether to order the college to grant tenure and promotion to the plaintiff, Michael Selzer, 38, who was an assistant professor of political science from 1973 until last year.

"I am profoundly grateful at having been vindicated," Mr. Selzer said Friday night after the jury awarded him \$330,000 for lost and future wages and retirement benefits and \$250,000 for lost access to grants, abuse of his reputation as a scholar and humiliation.

The damages were levied against the Board of Higher Education, which is the policy-making body of the City University of New York, and a half-dozen officials of the university and Brooklyn College

who were found to have played various roles in denying the tenure and a scheduled promotion to associate professor. The defendants were expected to appeal.

Mr. Selzer, who has a doctorate, is a specialist in "psychopolitics" — psychological interpretations of political figures — and the author of several books and numerous articles, became a figure of controversy after a trip to Belgium, West Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands in July and August, 1976.

Walter Stratton, Mr. Selzer's lawyer, said that before the trip his client had contacted the CIA to ask for information for a book that he was writing on political terrorists in Europe. The CIA did not give him the information, Mr. Stratton said, but, upon learning that he intended to make the trip, an agent urged him to call when he got back to discuss his observations.

Mr. Selzer acknowledged having done so in a 15-minute telephone conversation with an agent upon his return. Mr. Stratton said that the talk consisted of general impressions, not technical information. "It was nothing worthwhile," Mr. Stratton said.

However, Mr. Selzer mentioned

the contact to a brother-in-law, Michael Kahan, also a member of Brooklyn College's political science faculty. Mr. Kahan told Morton Berkowitz, chairman of the political science department. A faculty committee was named to investigate and later called for Mr. Selzer's dismissal, charging that he had violated academic integrity by engaging in "covert intelligence gathering."

John Kneller, the president of Brooklyn College, concluded that "there were not sufficient grounds" to warrant formal charges. Nonetheless, in October, 1977, he recommended that Mr. Selzer not be granted tenure, which is often considered tantamount to dismissal.

Mr. Selzer, contending that the decision had not been based on his academic qualifications, filed suit for \$2.5 million in actual and punitive damages. The case went to trial March 19 and included testimony by City University and Brooklyn College officials.

Because the bulk of the jury's award was for wages lost by Mr. Selzer in the past year and for salary that he would have earned through his retirement in the year 2006, the sum would be reduced if he were reinstated.

Cannes

'Apocalypse Now' Aspires  
As Vietnam Morality Tale

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 20 (IHT) — "Apocalypse Now," Francis Ford Coppola's anxiously awaited film on the U.S. participation in the Vietnam war, had its initial public showings at the Cannes Festival during the weekend.

Arriving under the burden of staggering advance reports, it is certainly the most publicized movie of the decade. It has been four years in the making, cost more than \$30,000,000 and its premiere has been constantly postponed. Here it met with mixed reaction, falling below the general high expectations.

Edited from miles of footage, much of it shot in the Philippines, it is now in a 2 hour and 20 minute version which will be released in August, although in the interim both its musical score and mixing will be accorded a polishing.

Self-Appointed Deity

The scenario is of simple outline, but its treatment becomes increasingly fogbound and diffuse in its awkward striving to link a mentally unbalanced West Pointer to the Kurtz of Conrad's "Heart of Darkness."

A young captain in Saigon is chosen for a secret mission. He must track down and assassinate a U.S. colonel who has disappeared into Cambodia where he has created a kingdom of his own, appointing himself as its deity and leading his men on unauthorized raids. He is guilty of arbitrarily executing South Vietnam officials as double agents.

The captain with his patrol boat crew set out on the dangerous river journey, stopping at outposts along the way and often coming under enemy fire. Insanity appears to be widespread among the military on active duty. At one encampment another colonel is so obsessed with surfing that he orders his champions to ride the waves during an aerial attack.

At last the captain reaches his destination and faces his mad superior: A bald, cold-blooded paranoiac (Marlon Brando). This confrontation is designed as the crux of the story, but, long delayed and transparently contrived, it is less reminiscent of Conrad's psychological probing and his pessimistic estimate of man's measure than it is of insidious hocus-pocus by Sax Rohmer's Fu Manchu.

The tyrant mutters about good and evil and the necessity of making horror an ally. A note of Frazier anthropology is introduced: The blood-sacrifice of the king is required so that the rice may grow. The captain stabs the colonel as the

naives slaughter the cattle for the fertility feast.

Technically — especially in its special effects — this lengthy motion picture merits full marks. There is an ingenious prologue: The twitter of awakening birds on a blank screen is interrupted by the sinister droning of an approaching plane as the dawn light slowly steals across a jungle scene.

The passage in which a swarm of helicopters swoop down to annihilate a native village with the victorious Valkyrie ride blasting forth and that in which USO entertainers are forced to make a speedy getaway in an aircraft after the bumping and grinding of the chorus girls have ignited the lust of the soldiers are of startling impact as is the depiction of the macabre forest realm under madman rule. Many incidents of the river journey are thrilling due to their expert handling. In its action episodes the film abounds in expertise. It is in its attempt to transpose and dramatize Conrad. Its main ambition, that it meets defeat.

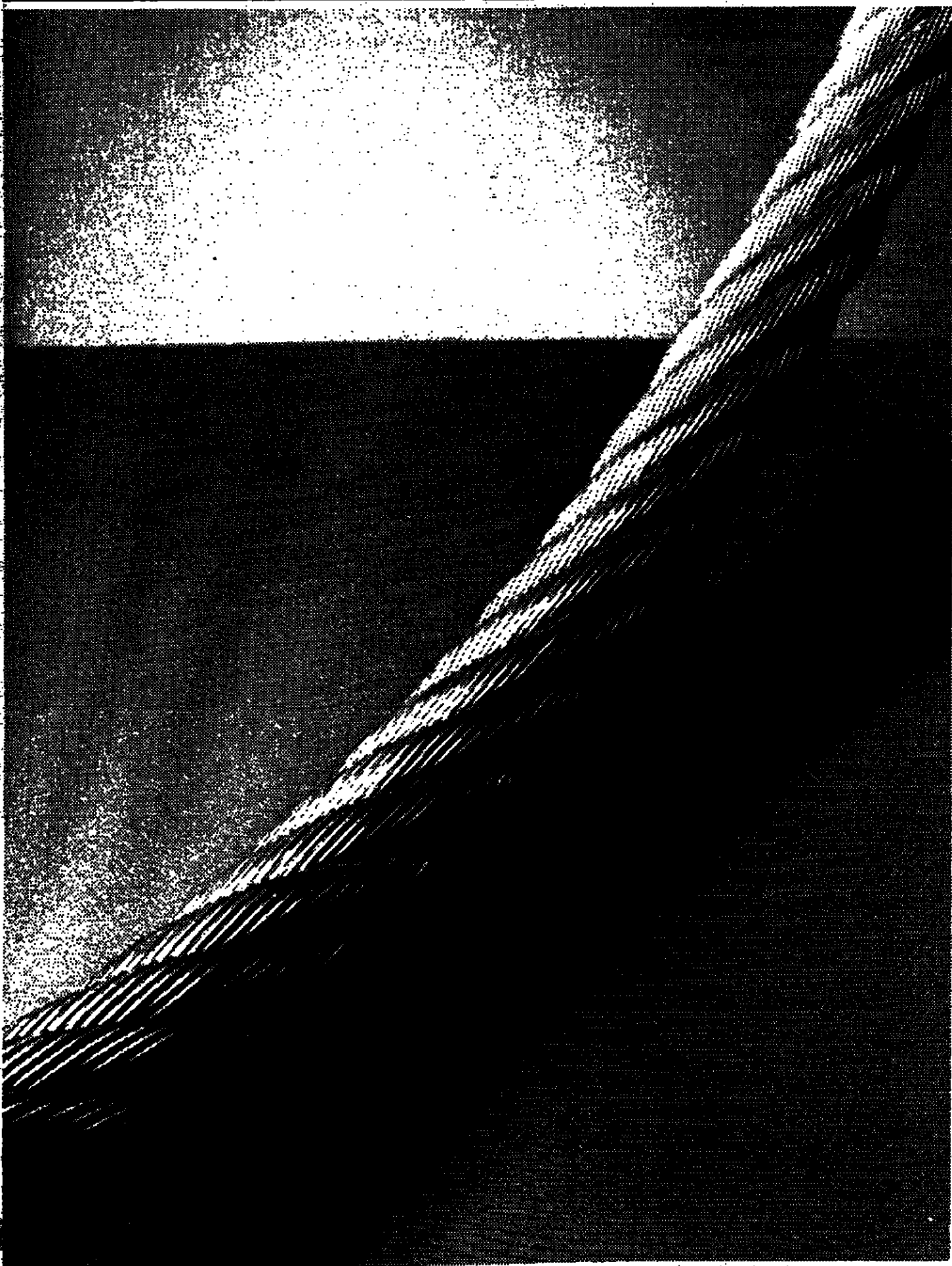
Mr. Brando's Kurtz has not more substance than Mr. Coppola's writing of the role and is no deeper than its repellent makeup, the acting honors going to Martin Sheen as the questing captain, serving sometimes as voice-over narrator, and to Sam Bottoms, Fred Forrest, Albert Hall and Larry Fishbourne as his boat crew and to Robert Duval as the officer with a mania for surfing.

Mr. Coppola has failed to realize the issues of this morality tale, but he has brought to the building scenes of the first half a constant sense of urgency. The specter of war hovers over them implacably. Its fury, its havoc and its meaningless passion color the background in an exotic tropical setting, but by inference the eternal, wasteful sport of man.

California Puts Off  
Reopening of Road

MALIBU, Calif., May 20 (AP) — A stretch of the Pacific Coast Highway near here will remain closed for at least several weeks while scientists study how to deal with continuing rockslides, authorities said.

As a short-term solution, engineers were building a 25-foot-high steel and timber barrier to protect automobiles. A smaller concrete wall to protect pedestrians was shattered last week when a 30-ton boulder fell off the hillside. The stretch of highway was closed last month.



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## Uromarket: Dollar's Rise Draws Funds

(Continued from Page 9)

to buy 150 Alexander Group shares at 100 pence share. The exercise price paid a premium of about 74 percent above the share price of 93 at the time of the offering. However, the warrants started trading separately at around £28 and moved up to £38, price of the bonds stripped of rights declined at one point to 11.21 percent. However, price of the bonds cum-warrants held at about 97.4 percent to 100 percent.

As only fixed-rate offering during the week was a million, five-year note of Doon Bridge Co., a diversified building materials and manufacturing company that is 52 percent owned by Canadian Pacific Ltd., issue will carry a coupon of 10 percent.

All on offer were a \$50-million floating rate note (FRN) of the Long-Term Credit Bank

of Japan and a \$30-million, seven-year FRN with optional redemption of the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Both issues were said to be selling well.

Bangkok Bank and Thai Farmers Bank reportedly plan to issue floating rate notes soon. Bangkok Bank hopes to raise \$25 million to \$30 million in a five-year note and Thai Farmers Bank is looking for \$25 million. Both will offer a coupon pegged at the traditional quarter-point over the six-month interbank rate.

A \$100-million, 15-year convertible of Credit Suisse (Bahamas) Ltd. bearing a coupon of 4 1/2 percent was quoted on a when-issued basis at 97.4-98.4 compared with the issue price of par.

Also on offer is a \$40-million, 10-year issue of the City of Montreal being offered at 99 bearing a coupon of 10 percent to yield 10.16 percent.

Many bankers said they turned down an invitation to participate in the issue because the yield was far

below those available on comparable Canadian paper in the secondary market.

With heavy outflows of capital from West Germany continuing amid concern that German interest rates could be pushed higher, banks withheld new Deutsche mark Euro-bond issues from the market.

However, a 100-million DM, seven-year note of the African Development Bank bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent was scheduled. Although it is widely expected that the issue will be priced at a discount, dealers were nevertheless prepared to offer the notes at a discount of two points from whatever issue price is set.

The European Investment Bank's 200-million DM, 10-year issue was priced at 99 1/2 with a 7 1/2 percent coupon.

In Tokyo, Sweden had to provide a 7.89 percent yield on its 20 billion-yen, 10-year issue with a discount pricing of 99 1/2. This was considerably more than Denmark paid for a 10-year Sammar issue in March. The Danish issue was priced at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 7.2 percent to yield 7.29 percent.

An offering outside Japan of 8 million shares of Nippon Shuppan Co., a consumer finance company, was completed last week. The \$21.3 million offering was in the form of European depositary receipts, representing 1,000 shares. The shares were priced at \$2.864 each, representing a discount of 5.3 percent based on the closing share price in Tokyo and an exchange rate of 211.59 yen to the dollar, managers said.

## France to Fund Ligier Racers

PARIS, May 20 (AP) — The French government will grant the Ligier Grand Prix team \$465,000, plus top-level aerodynamic facilities, to help its pursuit of the World Drivers and Constructors Championships, the minister of youth and sport, Jean-Pierre Soisson, announced.

The team, owned by Guy Ligier, has won five of the six races so far this season, with Ferrari taking the other one.

"The essential thing is to win and defend France's prestige, with all the fallout that implies for French industry," Soisson said.

Other leading teams such as Ferrari, Lotus and Tyrrell have had separate research units for some time. Ligier had said that his small team could not afford such a unit and risked losing its current technical advantage as the season progressed.

## Uwait Adds a Premium to Price of Crude Oil

IRUT, May 20 (UPI) — The world's seventh largest producer, today raised the price of its oil by 60 U.S. cents, the highest increase in the history of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries since a week to place an additional premium on its crude.

All the member states except Saudi Arabia have done so.

The official OPEC price of \$14.55 a barrel was set at the last meeting in March of the 13-member cartel but the members were permitted to charge what they wished to offset inflation and take advantage of the tight market.

All the member states except Saudi Arabia have done so.

## Private Plane Crash, Fire Kill 6 in U.S.

MASSAPEQUA, N.Y., May 20 (UPI) — A small private plane crashed into a house early yesterday morning and burst into flames, killing four persons aboard and a couple in the home. The cause of the crash was not immediately determined.

Nassau County police identified the couple in the home as Clifford and Ellen Ellis. The victims in the plane were Theodore Wigand, his wife, Geraldine, their daughter, Yvonne, and the pilot, Vincent Hipp.

## Walking Record Set

VALENCIA, Spain, May 20 (UPI) — Daniel Bautista of Mexico, the Olympic champion, set a new record in the 20-kilometer walk here yesterday with a time of 1 hour, 22 minutes and 15 seconds — 15 seconds faster than the listed record.

## Consolidated Trading of NYSE Listings

Symbol	Price	Change
AT&T	100 1/4	+1/4
IBM	160 1/4	+1/4
GE	40 1/4	+1/4
AMT	28 1/4	+1/4
W	42 1/4	+1/4
DU	38 1/4	+1/4
PR	15 1/4	+1/4
MS	12 1/4	+1/4
GO	11 1/4	+1/4
AA	10 1/4	+1/4
AC	9 1/4	+1/4
AD	8 1/4	+1/4
AE	7 1/4	+1/4
AF	6 1/4	+1/4
AG	5 1/4	+1/4
AH	4 1/4	+1/4
AI	3 1/4	+1/4
AJ	2 1/4	+1/4
AK	1 1/4	+1/4
AL	1/4	+1/4

## Consolidated Trading of AMEX Listings

Symbol	Price	Change
AMEX	100 1/4	+1/4
AMEX	160 1/4	+1/4
AMEX	40 1/4	+1/4
AMEX	28 1/4	+1/4
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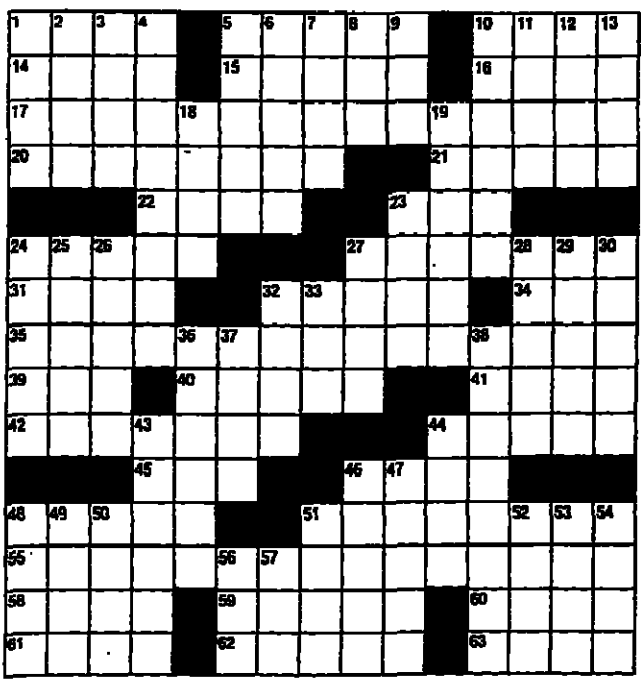
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# CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maletsky



## ACROSS

- 1 Light clayey soil
- 5 Ski lifts
- 10 Cow's young
- 14 Toward shelter
- 15 Deceive
- 16 Shakespearean king
- 17 Novel about Holden Caulfield
- 20 Excited: Colloq.
- 21 Got up
- 22 Brews
- 23 1051, in old Rome
- 24 Eastern state: Abbr.
- 27 Desecrate
- 31 Yours: Fr.
- 32 "Of Two Cities"
- 34 Before
- 35 Frustrating pitfalls
- 38 Spire part
- 40 Gave birth to a lamb, in Yorkshire
- 41 Decorate anew
- 42 Leased properties
- 44 Granted, as in a treaty
- 45 Evil-doer in Tolkien tales
- 46 Word with storm or yard
- 48 Circa
- 51 Apportion
- 55 Using any means available
- 58 Biblical verb
- 59 Kind of rocket
- 60 Gardner
- 61 Blackthorn
- 62 Alleviate
- 63 Fish dish
- 24 Race-track horse
- 25 A day's march
- 26 "...and ye took me..." Mart. 25:43
- 27 Magician's prop
- 28 Felled a yew
- 29 Wear away
- 30 Cover with turf again
- 32 Stanley bears
- 33 Golfer's need
- 34 Fireplace
- 37 Soft mineral
- 38 Fosses
- 43 "Good point!"
- 44 Reptile, for short
- 46 Proclaim flamboyantly
- 47 Choir voices
- 48 German cries of disgust
- 49 False god
- 50 Freminger
- 51 Debauched
- 52 Beginning: Comb. form
- 53 Like some tales
- 54 Aeneas, to André
- 56 Kipling's "For All We Have and—"
- 57 Salt's milieu

## DOWN

- 1 Spice
- 2 Akla
- 3 Person from Latvia
- 4 Garage worker
- 5 "Foolish Things..." 1935 song
- 6 Drills
- 7 LSD
- 8 Series
- 9 Conversational plane
- 10 Man of the cloth
- 11 Relating to aircraft
- 12 —an egg (falls)
- 13 Hawaiian dance
- 18 Cornet man
- 23 Dissolve

## PEANUTS



## B. C.



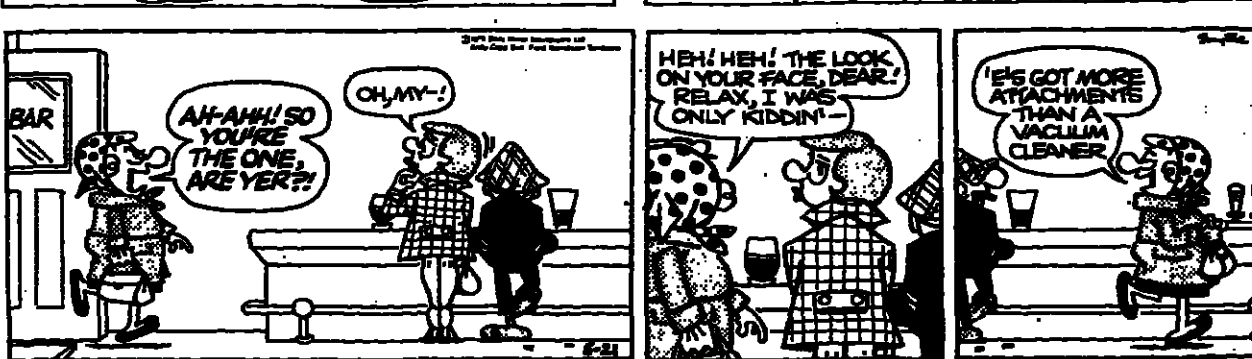
## BLONDIE



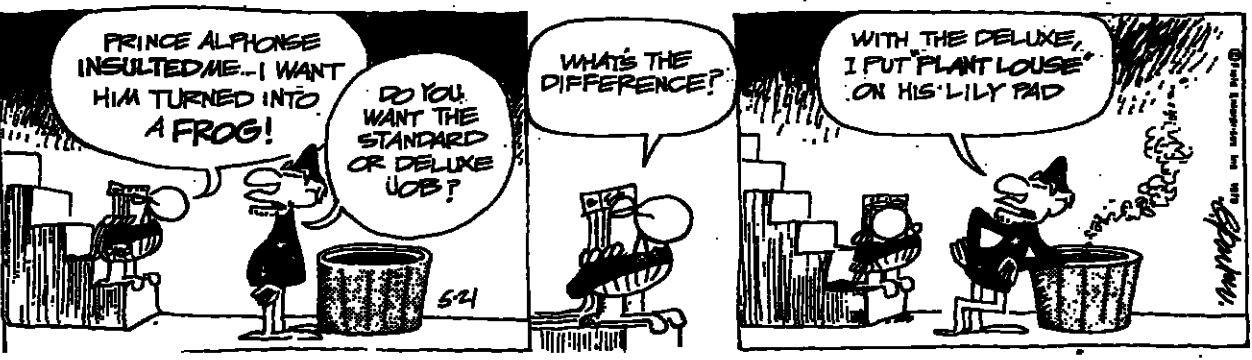
## BETTY



## BAILEY AND CAP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## DONESBURY



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VATLE  
SOULY  
YELMIT  
INCOVE

THEY CAME FROM OUTER SPACE—WITH LONG TAILS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: MILKY NEWSY ASSAIL PLEDGE  
Answer: Often found hanging around outside bars—SIGNS  
"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"  
"Printed in Great Britain"

# BOOKS

BERNARD BERENSON

The Making of a Connoisseur

By Ernest Samuels. The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. Illustrated. 477 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

BERNARD BERENSON said that he experienced his earliest "sensations of rapture" in the presence of art while still in his mother's arms when he reached out "towards a picture of grapes on a wine bottle." During the rest of his life, Berenson's raptures in front of paintings set the tone for the appreciation of art in the Western world.

When the great English poets of the 16th and 17th centuries fell in love, their first thought was to catalog in verse the details of their loved one's beauty. Bernard Berenson's response to Italian painting also was a cataloging of beauty. In fact, his approach to attribution originally derived from the writings of Giovanni Morelli, a former medical student turned art critic who saw each painter's individual way of treating the details of human anatomy as a signature.

In "Bernard Berenson: The Making of a Connoisseur," Ernest Samuels examines his subject with the same close and loving scrutiny that Berenson brought to his work. It is difficult to imagine a better biography or a better subject for one. Bernard Berenson wanted to improve the world, and he did. How he did it is a heroic and terribly human story. The heroism was in the service of art; the human drama was often in the service of Bernard Berenson. Fortunately for us, he was something of an egomaniac and wrote down everything he saw, felt, did, or thought. Samuels, who is already admired for his biography of Henry Adams, read it all and saved the best bits for his book.

Here is Berenson, the son of a poor itinerant peddler from Lithuania, somehow enrolled at Harvard, where he accepts William James' irresistible invitation: "Come let us gossip about the universe." Too cocky for the taste of the fellowship committee, the brilliant young Berenson goes abroad on a private scholarship, subscribed by friends, to learn to be a novelist. At the age of 22, makes a very nice distinction between ancient tragedy, which produces pleasure, and modern tragedy, which was merely excruciating, being founded not on fate but on accident so that the waste life merely exasperates.

Everybody who was anybody in the art world at the time appears in "Bernard Berenson: The Making of a Connoisseur." The killings in the art market, the quarrels among experts, the convoluted negotiations, all make for even better reading than one might anticipate, for at the center of it all, beyond the story of our greatest art critic, is himself.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

# CHESS

By Robert Byrne

There is a saying that goes, "Don't try to win the same game twice," to which should be added: "Don't even try to draw the same game twice."

Nothing stands still in current tournament play; the succession of new ideas and plans for any given position proceeds at a relentlessly hectic pace. What this means is that one cannot rely on a secure standpoint in any defense; whatever is taken for granted will be the target of the next attack.

Thus, the only security there is lies in change. Never play the same defense or attack the same way the second time, but aim to play the game with a fresh idea each time.

In the game between Grandmasters Lajos Portisch of Hungary and Robert Huebner of West Germany in the third round of the recent Man and His World Challenge Cup international tournament in Montreal, Black trusted a defense that had held up well in previous games, only to find that White had come equipped with a powerful new idea.

The system of defense with 5...P-K4, 6...Q-K3, 7...Q-K2, 8...B-N5, 9...B-QN5, 10...O-O, 11...P-Q3, 12...Q-K3, 13...Q-K3, 14...Q-K3, 15...Q-K3, 16...Q-K3, 17...Q-K3, 18...Q-K3, 19...Q-K3, 20...Q-K3, 21...Q-K3, 22...Q-K3, 23...Q-K3, 24...Q-K3, 25...Q-K3, 26...Q-K3, 27...Q-K3, 28...Q-K3, 29...Q-K3, 30...Q-K3, 31...Q-K3, 32...Q-K3, 33...Q-K3, 34...Q-K3, 35...Q-K3, 36...Q-K3, 37...Q-K3, 38...Q-K3, 39...Q-K3, 40...Q-K3, 41...Q-K3, 42...Q-K3, 43...Q-K3, 44...Q-K3, 45...Q-K3, 46...Q-K3, 47...Q-K3, 48...Q-K3, 49...Q-K3, 50...Q-K3, 51...Q-K3, 52...Q-K3, 53...Q-K3, 54...Q-K3, 55...Q-K3, 56...Q-K3, 57...Q-K3, 58...Q-K3, 59...Q-K3, 60...Q-K3, 61...Q-K3, 62...Q-K3, 63...Q-K3, 64...Q-K3, 65...Q-K3, 66...Q-K3, 67...Q-K3, 68...Q-K3, 69...Q-K3, 70...Q-K3, 71...Q-K3, 72...Q-K3, 73...Q-K3, 74...Q-K3, 75...Q-K3, 76...Q-K3, 77...Q-K3, 78...Q-K3, 79...Q-K3, 80...Q-K3, 81...Q-K3, 82...Q-K3, 83...Q-K3, 84...Q-K3, 85...Q-K3, 86...Q-K3, 87...Q-K3, 88...Q-K3, 89...Q-K3, 90...Q-K3, 91...Q-K3, 92...Q-K3, 93...Q-K3, 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